The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,338 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Chusan	450 0	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th "
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th "
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd "
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Masagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROSETTA	3502	70	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th "
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 509, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	3000	600	1st May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Haguain	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,000	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Domich	4,000 600	29th April

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay
March 28, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700 400	4th April.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700 400	30th "

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 5, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN OGILVIE	3,000	G. Nelson	5th Apl.
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	23rd "
*CLAN MACDONALD	2,700	W. Milier	3rd May
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Rowley	13th "

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

			About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3000	C. E. Darley	5th April.

*To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 4, 1885.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 600.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Guareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

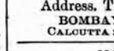
PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

MARSEILLES DIRECT.



S. S. "BARCELONA," 1,856 Tons register, will leave end of this month, and has First Class accommodation for Passengers.

McCULLOCH & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE s.s. "GULF OF CARPENTARIA." 2,454 tons register, will sail on or about 12th April. She has accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers only.

This steamer was built for and employed in the Australian trade, and her saloon and cabins, situated amidship, are specially fitted up for the comfort of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. ASIA	3530	480	T. Craig	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	20th "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th "
s.s. NUBIA	3531	480	Knox	6th June.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* KURRACHI.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	440	Capt. W. Russel	5th April

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)

Rs. 15, per doz. Cash.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH

Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto.

Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the direct source.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	0		
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	0	3	12
Do. do. Yellow	6	0	3	4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2	12	1	8
Creme de Cacao	3	4		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	0	1	12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	4	2	4
Kummel	3	0		
Maraschino di Zara (the finest)	3	12	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. Pts. Rs.
Angostura Bitters		22
Orange Bitters	14	13-8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s		
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy	23	...
Orange Brandy	30	...
Ginger Wine	15	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	...
Vermouth, French	15	...
Vermouth, Italian	17	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that from this date Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED GILMER will SIGN the firm per pro curation.

ELLIOTT WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, March 25th, 1885.

TO LET, with immediate possession, large and conveniently situated SHOPS, on the ground-floor of the building known as Waverley Hotel's premises in Rampart-row, opposite to Messrs Thorpe and Co. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 900 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specifications.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday the 22nd April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th March, 1885.

GENUINE WHISKY

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received ; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand ; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,

Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.

City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.

ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.

I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.

From Sir H. BURKE.

Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.

Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.

From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.

I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.

From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.

Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.

From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.

I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.

I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the fol'owing serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

'BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated	„ 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	„ 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c.	„ 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.	„ 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	„ 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., Ld.

WANTED, an experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60. per mensem. Applications and copies of testimonials to be sent to

J. BERKLEY,
Loco. Superintendent,
H. H. the Nizam's G. S. Rys. Co., Ld., Secunderabad.

REQUIRED, two competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMEN on temporary employment, on salary of Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 respectively. Applications to be made personally to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B BRAHAM, M. Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 13th March, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from the 1st April till 30th June, 1885, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act 13 of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Commr.'s office, 27th March, 1885.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.

E. NASH, Secretary,
Shikarpur Municipality.

Shikarpur, 5th March 1885.

WE are favoured with instructions from JOHN KYLE, Esq., Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, to

SELL BY AUCTION
THE WHOLE OF THE STORES
consisting of

Smith's and Carpenter's Tools, Engines, Saw-benches, Cranes, Crab-winches and Chains, Blocks, Portable Forges, Rod, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel Brass, etc., Copper and Scrap iron, etc.

Sale commences on 9th APRIL, and continued on alternate days.

For information, apply to

J. W. HOME & CO.,
Auctioneers, COLOMBO.

THE LATEST WEED

"ATALANTA,"

a really choice after-dinner smoke.

Rs. 45 per 1,000.

Rs. 5 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS WITH VICTORIA.

FROM the 1st April, 1885, PARCELS may be EXCHANGED between India and the Colony of VICTORIA (Australia).

2. The conditions governing the limits of size and weight, the contents, and the rates of postage of parcels sent from India to Victoria, will be the same as those laid down in Section IV of the *Postal Guide* for parcels sent from India to the United Kingdom.

3. Parcels sent from India to Victoria may not exceed £50 in value.

4. Each parcel should be accompanied by a declaration of its contents and their value, in the prescribed form.

5. Prepayment of postage on parcels despatched from India will ensure the free conveyance of the parcels only to such places in Victoria as are accessible by rail or coach ; and any charges incurred for the further transmission of parcels to places not so accessible will be recovered from the addressees in Victoria.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, 23rd March 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for taking down and reconstructing two SKITTLE ALLEYS and one PLUNGE BATH and COMPOUND RAILINGS, Morly Hall, Colaba.

2. Plans, specification and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained, on application at Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 1st April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 500, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt. Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1885.

No. 418—D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd March, 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 18th March, 1884, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1659 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1885-86, classed as follows :—

CLASS I.—WALERS 1260.

In Madras.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	120	430
Field Artillery	174	
Horse Artillery	136	

In Calcutta.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	265	830
Field Artillery	325	
Horse Artillery	240	

As many full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 18 months and upwards. 123

CLASS III.—ARABS AND PERSIANS 276.

In Scinde.

Field Artillery	36	276
Medium Cavalry, Hussars, and Light Cavalry	240	
Total		1659

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of the Army Remount Operations for India.

3. Para. 3 of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot is changed, in so far as the date of opening of the depot is concerned. The depot shall be open for the reception of horses from the 15th September to the end of the purchasing season and not from the 15th August. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for a remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next, Tenders for the supply, within one month, of 150 tons of RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, not less than 30 ft. long by 18" square.

Tenders to state the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel.

Specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's office, Parel, 23rd March, 1885.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.		
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FG	do. do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W I American	do. do.
Do.	U K Rifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

NO MORE MISFITTING DRESSES.

THE ART OF DRESS CUTTING taught in a few easy lessons by the Scientific System of Dress Cutting, which having met with unqualified success in England, is now introduced into India.

By this system any lady can cut her own dress to fit exactly, and her "durzie" can make it up to fit as well as one by Worth. No trying on is necessary ; simplicity, beauty, exactness, and economy characterize this valuable invention, and any lady having once mastered the simple details of this indispensable and lady like accomplishment will never regret the investment she has made. On Scientific System with instructions till perfect and with Trancing Wheel, Rs. 30. Apply to

MRS. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent,
168, Grant-road, opposite Railway Station.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મદરાજ યુનિયનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1885, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—

1ST. To pass and confirm the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

2ND. To declare a dividend.

3RD. To appoint directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

હા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1885.

N.B.—The transfer books of the above company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 6th April, 1885, both days inclusive.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Kurrachee, and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	Cotton Suttrungees, under Schedule No. 19.
Poona	
Ahmednuggur	
Belgaum	
Ahmedabad	Cotton Sheets, under Schedule No. 20.
Deesa	
Mhow	
Neemuch	
Nasirabad	
Kurrachee	
Hyderabad	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN,—Colonel
For Ag. Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10 March 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Store-Keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at the Executive Commissariat Office, Kurrachee, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for General Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-Keeper General, Bombay	Cotton Suttrungees of good quality as per muster under schedule No. 33.
Poona	
Ahmedabad	Cotton sheets of good quality as per muster under schedule No. 34.
Kurrachee	
Mhow	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Ag. Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 19th March, 1885

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Allahabad, Calcutta, Quetta, and Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, at NOON of the 27th April, 1885, for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department, Quetta District, of 9,600 HOGSHEADS of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR, in wood, for five years from 1st April, 1886.

The malt liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the Quetta District direct by the Contractor. The cost per hogshead of malt liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.

Persons desirous of offering for the supply should send with their Tender a sample of the malt liquor of gravity specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 24th February, 1885, when they will be opened in the abovenamed Offices and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the above offices, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require, also the conditions the Tenderers will have to abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as info mal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tenders.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tenders must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH.

For the Last Time in Bombay,
Arthur Shirley's Original Farcical Comedy
in 3 acts, entitled
"THE THREE HATS."

As played at the Royalty Theatre, London, for over 250 nights, also in Calcutta and Madras, and pronounced by the Press and Public to be the funniest Comedy yet produced.

To be preceded by the
Charming Comedietta in one act, entitled
"A MORNING CALL."
Mrs. DAVE CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL.
Second Fashionable Night.
"ARTFUL CARDS."
J. H. NUNN, Stage Manager.

A GRAND PUBLIC FANCY MASKED BALL
will be held on
THURSDAY, THE 2ND APRIL,
AT
NO. 44, PAREL-ROAD,
BYCULLA,
Next door to the Cambridge Hotel.
Dancing will begin at 9-30 p.m.
A European Band (which lately arrived from Europe,) will be in attendence.
REFRESHMENTS FREE.
ADMISSION,
Rs. 2 each.
Tickets can be had at the door.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "VICTORIA," has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damages must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th March, 1885.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with three bed-rooms, drawing and dining-room, gas and water laid on. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) for whole share and Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) for the half share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1884, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 28th Inst., on presentation of Share Certificates.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that HURNATH ROOPAJI, of Bombay, Marwadi, hath contracted to SELL to DADABHOY NUSSERWANJI BOTTLIWALA the undermentioned leasehold land with the several bungalows, chawls, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, and particularly described below. All person or persons having any claim whatsoever on to the said property's or any) portion thereof either by sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift or in any otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI, the attorneys for the purchaser at their Office in the National Bank building, Rampart-row, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the sale will be completed.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Forras-road, near Camp Ipoorai, in Bombay, admeasuring 62,500 square feet or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—and by the Collector of Assessment under No.—and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Shapurjee Domrigar, on or towards the west by the property of Ladak Haji, on or towards the north by the Forras-road, and on or towards the south by the property of Borah Hyderally Hasamji.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1885.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchasers Solicitors.

TOY BOOKS.

Willie Winkie Series.	Red Hen.	Mother Goose.
Golden Light.	Five Stars.	Aunt Matilda.
Over The Hills.	Susie Sunshine.	Joyful Tales.
Fairy Moonbeams.	Peter Prim.	Slovenly Peter.
Mother & Father Series.	Cinderella.	Dame Dingle.

Uncle Sams.

And a Great Variety of A B C Teacher.
From Anna 1 to Annas 12 each.

MORENAS AND CO.

PLEASURE BOX OF A B C BLOCKS ...	Rs. 5 0
MOTHER GOOSE'S SCROLL PUZZLE ...	,, 1 4
LITTLE OBJECT TEACHER ...	,, 1 4
A B C OF FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS ...	,, 1 4
SCRIPTURE ALPHABET ON BLOCKS ...	,, 2 0
CHILDS A B C OF NURSERY RHYMES ...	,, 2 4
LAUGHABLE RHYMES ON BLOCKS ...	,, 2 4

MORENAS & Co.,
STATIONERS, 15, MEADOW-STREET.

A NEW REVERSIBLE SLATE,
WITH THREE SEPARATE PARTS
FOR DRAWING.
Transparent Slate, Drawing Slate, and Copying Slate.
Twelve Pictures,
Price Re. 1.

WHOLE TRANSPARENT SLATE,
WITH 8 PICTURES.
Large size .... Re. 1 4

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 8
Raspberryade ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Lithia Water ... ... ,,	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
4, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FLIES AN BUGS.
Flies, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Maden & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
THE GRANDEST AND MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION TRAVELLING.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF TALENT AND SKILL.
WILL GIVE THEIR INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE, COMMENCING.
SATURDAY, APRIL 4,
IN THE
MONSTER PAVILLION.
ELEGANTLY DECORATED,
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED,
AND
COMFORTABLY SEATED.
THE NEWEST AND MOST STARTLIG FEATURES
IN THE
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC,
AND
ACROBATIC ARTS.
30 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES.
20 HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
PARTICULARS FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
ANNA WILSON,
DIRECTRESS.

TENDERS received for SUPPLYING Ice Creams, Tea, Coffee, and Cakes, inside compound WILSON'S CIRCUS. Apply to

N. GRIFFITHS,
Imperial Hotel.

GENTLEMEN who have SUBSCRIBED to the "GUZERAT CUP" are requested to kindly send the money to Major HAYDON, R.E., Broach.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary, G. C.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TANNA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY next, the First of April, 1885, the following Express Local Passenger Trains will be run on week days only between Bombay, Musjid, Byculla, and Tanna as under, namely:—

UP TRAIN.		A.M.	DOWN TRAIN.		P.M.
Leave	Tanna at ..	9-35	Leave	Bombay at ..	5-50
,,	Byculla ,, ..	10-16	,,	Musjid ,, ..	5-55
,,	Musjid ,, ..	10-21	,,	Byculla ,, ..	6- 0
Arrive at Bombay ,, ..		10-25	Arrive at Tanna ,, ..		6-10

2. A new Up Train will leave Coorla at 6-55 p.m., on week days only and will arrive in Bombay at 7-35 p.m., stopping at all the interm diate Stations.

3. On and from the same date, the present Up Local Train from Coorla, at 10-0 a.m., will leave at 10-5 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 10-40 a.m., as at present.

4. The Local Train now leaving Bombay at 5-30 p.m. will arrive at Coorla at 6-5 instead of 6-12, leave at 6-25 instead of 6-14 and arrive at Tanna at 8-55 instead of at 8-45 p.m.

5. The present 6-0 p.m. Local Passenger Train from Bombay will not run beyond Coorla.

6. And the present 8-30 p.m. Up Local Passenger Train from Tanna to Bombay will be discontinued.

7. First, Second and Third class Passengers will be conveyed by all these Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the thirtieth of March, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF SILK UMBRELLAS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1885, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order and on account and risk of whom it may concern, the following:—

Landed ex s. s. Nizam,
F R 1298-99—2 cases silk umbrellas of various kinds.
N B.—All the above will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st March, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a large and splendid assortment of Rentwood Furniture, (chairs) K. O. Cooking stoves, Coffee mangles, mechanical Fountains, Fire Thief resisting safes.
Iron Bed steads, Oleographs in gilt frames; Fancy articles, glassware, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st April at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at 26, Marine-street, next to Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s Auction rooms, the following:—
A collection of K. O. cooking stoves of various descriptions, nickled Coffee-making machines, Coffee-roasters, Icecream machines, K. O. fillers (Kettle, Pumps, &c.)
1 Case bronze wall Brackets.
A handsome collection of Oleographs in rich gilt frames. Numbers of fire and thief resisting safes of all sizes.
New patent floral fountains. These are worked by little water engine, and have largest sized glass aquarium, suitable for gold fish.
On account and risk of first purchaser—80 bentwood chairs of different patterns.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 31st March, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCHIPTION,:
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
479, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the years single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Maden & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No. trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold for cash or by monthly payments called the "Hiring system with option of purchase." Prices from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Price Lists post free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS. Grinds Corn, Bajree, Wheat, Rice, &c. Strong, durable, simple, and easy. Especially useful for families, hotels, messes, &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PORTRAITS of Lord Reay, Carte and Cabinet size, can be obtained at BOURNE & SHEPHERDS.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE COVENTRY IMPERIAL SPECIAL TRICYCLE with latest improvements. Rs. 350.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

EASTER CARDS,
in great varieties.
BOLTON AND Co.

INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.—Very light make, Long and Half sleeves, Rs. 12-8 per ½ dozen. Out sizes, Rs. 14-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts Waterproof. Ever Clean and lasting, for board a ship, warm indispensable.
THORPE & Co.,
The Traveller's Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, 4 rooms from 1st proximo in a large new house, Mody Bay, at Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply sharp. "ZEBRA." *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, at once a comfortably furnished HOUSE in Khimjee Nagoji, for three months. For rent, &c., Apply E.W., *Bombay Gazette.*

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Wanted, a companion, Parsee or European, to study Phonography with. Nothing to pay. Address R.K., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a light English-built VICTORIA with moveable coach-box, shafts and pole; pair of bay Arab horses and harness. Apply to F. Y. SMITH, Breach Candy.

JEWEL-HINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

CALADIUMS.—Just imported, 60 named varieties, the tubers are dormant and can be sent by post. Price from Re. 12 per doz. Descriptive lists of Mr. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a light English-built VICTORIA with moveable coach-box, pole, shafts and back seat. Convertible into a sociable, for three months. Apply to Sir Thos. Thompson, Bt., Malabar Hill.

WANTED, for the Chief Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway, an ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS CLERK experienced in Railway accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Bombay.

NOVELTIES in MECHANICAL and ELECTRIC TOYS De La Rue, Spicer Brothers and other superior stationery, India Rubber Pens, and a Thousand fresh arrivals, at SIEWARD & Co., No 2, Church-gate street.

FOR SALE, pair of well-matched and showy fast trotting mares, rising 5 years, height 14-2, believed to be sound, the property of Captain Mein. Price, Rs. 600. Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, only been in use one year, an exceptionally sweet-toned instrument, the property of Mrs. MEIN, A bargain, Rs. 600. On view Captain Mein's Bungalow, Marine Lines.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW
WEST, BOMBAY.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH will be RE-OPENED on the 1st April.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARCE'S, Apollo-street.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

BIRKETT and CO.'S SELECTION of ROEDERER, is the wine used at the clubs. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE, Rs. 700, bay Arab GELDING, 5 years, 14-3. Apply to Major CRUICKSHANK, The City, Ahmedabad.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, Elphinstone Lodge, Malabar Hill, fully furnished. Apply to Mr. J. DICKINSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses shortly are fully invited to examine show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddaes, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELLIOTT & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA BANKS for Manableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pero-shaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FLOWERS!—Just unpacked a large assortment from Paris; also Plush Bags, Berlin wool slippers, Birthday Cards all latest novelties Very cheap.—SHROFF BROS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET at Matheran for the season the "GARBUT HALL," nicely laid out garden and furnished. For rent, &c., apply to Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Elphinstone Circle.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nasarbhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds for Coat and Trowers, Rs. 14-, Tailoring Dept under superintendence of First-class French Cutter.—Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Bombay.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Morarjee Goculdas S & W. Co., Parell, 1 cheap 2 high pressure cylinders, 22" 4 feet stroke, 1 low pressure cylinder 57" long, 33" dia, with piston, piston rod and cover complete.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE, landau by Morgan, Longacre, in good order, a pair of handsome young bay arabs, quiet and sound, with new set English brass mounted harness. Apply to W. A. BAKER, National Bank of India.

FOR SALE, Band instruments, complete set, never used, from Riviere and Hawkes, will be sold at a reduction, as they are not now required. For particulars apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantass picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS.
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetle, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Dysentery, Cooper, Maden & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some time beforehand.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Cornhill Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current weposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTS under Orders for QUETTA can obtain our Wines and Spirits from our Agents there, Messrs. H. BALDWIN & Co.
VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.
BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

CELEBRATED

LOCHDHU and V. O. S., very old SHAMROCK WHISKY as supplied to the leading Clubs in the United Kingdom, can now be had from our

SOLE AGENT—JOHN M. HEYN,
25, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

KIRKER, GREER & CO., Limited,
DISTILLERS,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 8
Chateau Margaux	26 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	41 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Hombrd Bitter Beer	5 8	3 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	17 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	33 0	...
Hennessy's **	30 0	...
Do. ***	33 0	...
Do. ****	36 0	...
Barton's (Peg Brandy)	12 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	31 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. (Special Liqueur)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Broadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ..... Per bottle	3 0	...
Benedictine ,,	5 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ,,	5 0	...
Do. Green ,,	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau ,,	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ,,	3 0	1 12
Curacao ,,	..	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth ,,	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ,,	15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We can not speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOULTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rosetta (s), from London; Victoria (s), Liverpool; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; Lilburn Tower (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Inchgarvie (s), Marseilles; and Chanda (s), Moulmein.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

Overture	Poet and Peasant ..... Suppé.
Grand March	The Silver Trumpets ... Viviani.
Valse	Laura ..... Millocker.
Grand Selection	La Straneira ..... Bellini.
Valse	Souviens Toi ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bucentaur entered the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Kerbella entered, and the s. s. Barcelona left, on Sunday; and the s. s. Rosetta and Victoria entered, and the s. s. Clan Maclean left, yesterday.

GAMBLERS.—Antone Fernandez and eight other Goanese were charged yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, with gambling. The police had taken them in the act. They were fined Rs. 10 each.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Barton, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Savile, Mr. Wallace—*vs.* White—Capt. Conran, Mr. King, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Slater. Play to begin at 5-15 p. m.

OBITUARY.—It is with deep regret that we have

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 13th March. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R W Campion	Mr P H Morton
Mr F D Preston	Mr C Benzon
Mr A P Davis	Miss Lawrell
Mrs Bigg Wither and infant	Mr J Stirk
Mrs Rodger	Mr W A James
Mrs Ward	Mr Sharpe
Mrs Duncan and child	Mr W Quinn

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Surg-Major Irving
FROM MALTA.—Mrs Alexander and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Lord and Lady Reay	Mr W M Griffin
Mr R L Symes	Mrs Corrie Bird
Mr J R Fitzgerald	Col Wodehouse
Mr H Tremenheere	Rev Brook Deedes
Mr W Tyrrell	Dr J M Laing
Mr H Marsh	Mr J Sturrock
Mr Shepherd	

FROM VENICE.

Major Jamieson	Mr P Leversage
Mr J C Modi	Mr Moses

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, attended Divine Service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

The Princess of Wales yesterday held, on behalf of the Queen, a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace which was numerously attended.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers except Earl Spencer were present.

Another Council was held yesterday at which the same Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Earl Granville made a statement in explanation of words used by him in the Vote of Censure debate, to the effect that Prince Bismarck had advised this Government to take Egypt. The meaning of that statement had been misapprehended, but from public communications he had formed the opinion that Prince Bismarck would not disapprove a British occupation of Egypt. The Government were very anxious to maintain the most cordial relations with Germany, as also with France, and, indeed, with all the Powers. On Monday, in the course of discussion respecting the Railway Charges Bills introduced by several companies, Lord Sudeley stated that the Government were of opinion that legislation should be preceded by an inquiry into the subject. On Tuesday Earl Granville, in reply to a question from Lord Salisbury, said the Government had no official information respecting the hauling down of the British flag at Victoria, in the Bay of Ambas, but he was convinced that the incident would not lead to unpleasant complications. Last night Lords Wemyss and Ellenborough complained of the haste with which the Bengal Tenancy Bill had been passed by the Indian Council, but Lord Kimberley said the measure had been thoroughly discussed, and he should not advise the Crown to prevent its becoming law.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the House went into Committee on the Seats Bill, after a renewed complaint from Mr. Parnell and other Irish members, that the Ulster boundaries had been unfairly arranged by the Conservatives, an imputation which was repudiated by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Bryce proposed to disfranchise the Universities, a proposal of which Sir C. Dilke approved in the abstract, but could not support at present, in view of the arrangements that had been made. The debate was continued for some hours and was eventually adjourned. On Monday Lord Hartington moved Supplemental Army Estimates, and a vote of £942,000 for the Suakim operations. There was considerable discussion on various points, and notably the Suakim-Berber Railway, and divisions were taken, the result in each case being the approval of the Government propositions. The vote sanctioning the employment of Indian troops in the Soudan was also agreed to by 88 to 23. On Tuesday, in answer to questions, Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the Governor of Kassala had been informed that no expedition would be sent for the relief of that garrison, and that the Sultan of Turkey had been invited to send troops to Suakim on the Red Sea littoral. In Committee on the Seats Bill, the debate on Mr. Bryce's proposal to abolish University representation was resumed, and the amendment was negatived by 79 to 26. On Wednesday an amendment for grouping boroughs in Ireland was moved by Mr. Mulholland, but was rejected by 183 to 93. Last night Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said he could not give any further information concerning the Afghan Boundary difficulty, but the subject was receiving the constant attention of the Government. Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the financial agreement with respect to Egypt would probably be signed in a few days, and Mr. Gladstone further stated that the subject would be brought before Parliament in the shape of a resolution. The House then went into Committee of Supply, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. St. J. Ackers, the Conservative candidate, was elected in West Gloucestershire by a majority of 41 over Sir W. Marling.

Mr. Russell, Liberal, was returned unopposed on Wednesday as M.P. for Glasgow in place of Mr. Anderson.

Lord Carrington has been appointed Governor of New South Wales, and will leave for Sydney on October next.

In the Divorce Court, on Tuesday, the President delivered judgment in Lord Durham's application for the annulment of his marriage. The President Judge held that the evidence showed that the lady was not insane at the time of the marriage, although she has since become so.

Mr. Edmund Yates, editor of the *World* newspaper, who was undergoing a sentence of four months' imprisonment for a libel on Lord Lonsdale, was released on Tuesday by order of the Home Secretary on account of ill-health.

The two men, Cunningham and Burton, charged with causing dynamite explosions in London, were further examined on Monday, and the case was again adjourned.

A vote of £500 for the Physiological Laboratory at Oxford University was strongly resisted in Convocation on Tuesday by the opponents of vivisection, but on a poll being taken the vote was carried by 54 to 341.

Great preparations are being made in Dublin for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales on April 8. The Nationalists declare that they will hold aloof from the manifestation, and desire all their supporters to do the same.

OBITUARY.—Sir C. M. Lampson; Major F. H. Inglefield, Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. G. Adye, Madras Ret.; the Hon. C. L. Butler; Capt. J. D'Arcy, R. N.; Lieut-Gen. B. O'Brien, C. B.; Dowager Countess of Kinnoull; Dowager Lady Macneill.

THE occupation by Russian troops of certain positions close to and in some instances within the Afghan frontier has been the subject of strong representations from the British Government, and the situation is regarded as very threatening. The nature of the reply given by the Russian Government is not yet known. The semi-official newspapers in Berlin are disposed to justify the action of the Russian commanders.

It is understood at Vienna that a meeting of the three Emperors will be arranged during the summer, but, of course, subject to any political necessities that may supervene.

The remainder of General Brackenbury's column are rapidly arriving at Korti.

The Arabs around Suakim are still active in their nightly firing on the camp, and several sentries have been killed. The Granadier Guards have arrived.

A telegram from Rome has been published stating that the Italian troops will probably proceed from Massowah to the relief of Kassala.

Intelligence was received on Monday that the Commander of the German Squadron had hauled down the British flag at Victoria, in the Bay of Ambas, and hoisted the German flag. The German papers discredit the report.

The German papers generally proclaim the statement of Earl Granville in the House of Lords on Friday to be a humble apology to Prince Bismarck. It is reported from Berlin that the British Government has manifested a willingness to grant concessions in respect of German colonization plans.

The Paris papers taunt the British Government with bowing before Prince Bismarck.

The Spanish Chamber has passed the Commercial treaty with Great Britain by 192 votes against 33.

The French troops have resumed operations in Formosa, and have captured several Chinese positions.

The new United States Ministry has entered upon its duties. President Cleveland has hitherto persistently refused to make the sweeping changes in official appointments that have hitherto been customary.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R W Egerton, B U C S	Lt J Eardley-Wilmot, B S C
Major-Gen R Blair, B Inf	Col G E H Beauchamp, M Inf
Lieut-Col H R Spearman, B S C	Cond P Quinn, M
Major E H H Collen, B S C	Sub-Cond G H Johnson, Bo
Lieut J Lamb, B S C	Sub-Cond R Willis, Bo
Lieut J O S Fayrer, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R F Rampini, B C S, to July 30	Cond T Gray, B, 6 mo
Mr G J Low, B U C S, 3 mo.	Sub-Cond J Russell, B, 6 mo
Mr C E Vining, B U C S, 3 mo	Lt-Col J Ewing, M S C, 3 mo
Lieut C H Morris, B S C, 6 mo	Lt J W Currie, M S C, 3 mo
Lt J W Cowley, B S C, 6 mo	Sub-Cond G Smith, M, 3 mo
Surg-Maj J H Condon, M D, B, 6 mo	Lt C C Hodgkinson, Bo S C, 6 mo
Cor-d J H Chapman, B, 3 mo	Surg-Major J T Welsh, MD, Bo, 6 mo
	Surg G H Bull, M D, Bo, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R A L Fanshawe, B U C S	Surg S H Browne, M D, B U S
Mr T Burrell, B U C S	Maj J G R D MacNeill, M Inf
Mr D L Mitchell, B U C S	

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

THERE is very little of importance to chronicle this week with respect to our army on the Nile, the chief centre of interest in the Soudan now being Suakim, where the activity of the Arabs keeps our troops continually on the alert. The retreat from Gakdul is being carried out by degrees, want of transport delaying the operation. On the 10th inst., the Guards Camel Corps, two companies of the mounted infantry, two companies of the Sussex Regiment, the light camel corps, and the squadron of the 19th Hussars arrived at Korti. So worn out were the troop-horses that half the 19th Hussars marched on foot. The men of the camel corps were obliged to leave their camels behind for transport purposes. The whole of the remaining troops on the Korti-Gakdul line were expected at headquarters before the end of the week. The Hassaniyeh tribes are said to be assembling at the El Kalar Wells, about forty-five miles from Gakdul and on the Gakdul-Merawee route. They are not numerous; but they have, however, rendered the Gakdul-Korti road unsafe save for strong detachments. The bulk of Lord Wolseley's army is now assembled at Korti. With respect to the distribution of the troops in summer quarters, General Dormer has already with his brigade taken up a position at Tani, seven miles below Korti, and has commenced building mud huts.

General Brackenbury's column is also returning to Korti. The officers give interesting accounts of their voyage down the cataracts. The course was full of perils, as the rapids abounded in difficult places, and the danger of wreck was constantly present; but the risk was forgotten in the excitement and interest occasioned by the exceptional circumstances of the voyage. The 300 whalers, with their soldier crews mostly in scarlet coats, swept down the river in a seemingly endless line at the rate of seven miles an hour, sometimes gliding easily with the current in comparatively smooth water, and then swooping down a rapid with a fall of several feet at terrific speed. Those who from the banks watched the boats as they rode steadily over the calm water, and then leaped down the falls one after the other in rapid succession, say that the scene reminded them of gigantic water steeplechase. The steering of the boats between the countless rocks and islands was admirable. One serious mishap only occurred. A whaler of the Staffordshire Regiment with wounded, as it neared the Gerendid Cataract, swung round by some accident and came to the fall broadside on. The boat capsized in a moment, and three of the men on board were swept away before they could be rescued. They rest were saved.

Almost the whole of General Graham's force has now been landed at Suakim. It will consist of three battalions of the Guards, three battalions of the line, one battalion of marines, the New South Wales contingent of 800 men, the Indian contingent of one regiment of cavalry, three battalions of sepoys, and one company of Sappers, five squadrons of British Cavalry, one battery of horse artillery, one screw-gun battery, and one garrison of battery, a corps of mounted infantry, besides engineers, and departmental corps. Altogether the force will number about 12,000 men.

THE AUDACITY OF THE REBELS.

The Arabs are becoming very daring, small bodies continually penetrating our camp with an utter disregard of personal consequences and doing no little mischief. They have for some time past been in the habit of damaging during the night the work that we have constructed during the day. Of late they have shown themselves still more audacious. On the 7th the horse of Colonel Gordon was killed and the groom wounded. On the 9th a party of them during the day visited the camp of the 2nd Surrey, slightly wounding two men. The same night three Sikhs were stabbed, two of the number being mortally wounded. One of the Arabs was, however, shot by a sentry. On the following night a party of Arabs approached the camp of the Sikhs and killed a sentry. On the 11th two sentries of the Berkshire Regiment were killed and three wounded; one Arab was killed and several wounded. On the same night a patrol of the Shropshire Light Infantry was surprised, and one of our men was killed, one was wounded, and another was missing.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday from London report a recovery of ¼ in French Rentes and a decline of ¼ in Consols, but make no change in Indian Securities. As regards any light they throw on the political situation, however, these advices are of little moment, having been anticipated by the later press messages, which are interpreted in business circles here to-day as distinctly more warlike in tone. An under-current of belief in a pacific arrangement no doubt prevails, and nine commercial people out of ten, if asked for their private opinion, would give it in that direction; but the preparations going on so extensively in every direction look so like war that people find it difficult to adopt their own convictions. Amongst the speculative element in the share bazaar a very strong feeling has been manifested to-day that war is anticipated, and securities of all kinds have had an important, fall as will be seen from our quotations.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs.	5,40,013
Do. do. branches	Dec.	,,	1,80,043
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	11,35,510
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,75,439
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	1,11,975
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	3,64,217
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	15,19,779

This further addition to the cash balance makes an increase of over 50 lakhs within the past three weeks, and, as things are now looking, money so far from getting dearer as the season advances almost promises to be cheaper. Certain it is that the supplies of funds coming into the port are much in excess of our trade requirements, and we shall have to see much increased activity over anything we have even in prospect to cause any increase on present rates of discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very depressed to-day by the warlike interpretation given to the newspaper telegrams. A strong speculative desire has been shown to effect sales, and for Fours the quotations have declined to Rs. 95 for cash and Rs. 94½ for delivery in in a month. Fours-and-a-half are nominally Rs. 98½. In Calcutta, Reuter gives the rates at Rs. 94⅛ and Rs. 96¼ respectively.

SHARES are very weak. Bank of Bombays are down to Rs. 705. Press companies show a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils and New Indian, and Rs. 10 in Bombay. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have receded to Rs. 3,550 for old and Rs. 715 for new. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very dull, being affected by the news respecting the Franco-Chinese question. Rates are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, but even at that, as we have so often had occasion to remark lately, they are quite nominal.

COTTON is dull to a degree, and transactions are quite of a retail character. Some small purchases of ready Broach have been made at Rs. 231 to cover this month's shipment, but there are no buyers of best selection for April delivery at Rs. 227. The state of things now existing almost amounts to a dead-lock. With the possibility of war between England and Ruscia staring them in the face, not to mention the adverse state of trade otherwise, consumers in Europe very naturally restrict their purchases to the smallest possible lines, whilst here sellers have it more and more borne in upon them every day that the crop is going to prove very deficient, and are therefore averse to selling anything in anticipation. The receipts for the half-week ending to-day sum up only 19,000 bales, and may reach 45,000 for the week as against 73,000 bales for the corresponding week last year, but more probably will not be over 40,000. Unless war is actually declared such a deficiency in the crop as our figures now indicate is bound to have an effect. People may try to mitigate its influence and hope for larger arrivals later on as much as they please, but there is no getting over the broad fact that with a comparatively high level of rupee prices Cotton is not coming forward. For ourselves, from the information we are now getting respecting the backwardness and shortness of the Dhollera crop, we reduce our estimate of the probable shipments during the season from 850,000 to 800,000 bales, and even at the latter figure consider we are giving a liberal margin.

WHEAT to-day is firm so far as sellers are concerned, but buyers are less willing to operate, and if anything prices are the turn easier.

SEEDS show no quotable change.

FREIGHTS remain quiet at previous rates:—

	Ready.	Forwards.
Liverpool	22s.	22s. 3d.
Open Charter	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Havre	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Antwerp	25s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	30s.	32s. 6d. to 35s.

EXCHANGE is being made a trifle firmer by the banks, who are advancing rates 1-32d. both for buying and selling. Their reason for so doing is no doubt the fact that with the end of the month a few more private bills are coming out, but the position otherwise, having regard to the prospects of business, we should be inclined to think are rather in favour of weakness than strength. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Do three months' sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 7-32d.	,,
France ,, ,,	2.03¾	,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	530
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New 4% shares	..	£20	190-14-6	do.	370
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	385
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	41	£12	6-0-0	do.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 182	470
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	360
Allanool Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	600
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 9	415
Bhowanagur Mills	9,0 0	100	100		22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	810
Budusa Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 40	600
Connaught Mills	840	500	330		200
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	610
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	650
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	150
Dhun and Co.	1,000	1,00	1,1		1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,000	5	5	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	515
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	5	5	..	420
Gordon Mills	1,022	1,000	1,000		200
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	600
Hinguaghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,000
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	4 0	50	50	Rs. 20	430
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,85	1,00	1,00	..	895
James Greaves Mills	100	500	40	..	405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	5	5	Rs. 40	500
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,350	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	855
Khandesh	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	700
Khatao Manufacture	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	735
Leopold's Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1	1	Rs. 5	13
Madras United	504	1,00	1,00	160	2,700
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	995
Manson Spinning Co	5,00	25	25	Rs. 9	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15	1,00	1,00	Rs. 65	1,315
National Spinning	60	1,00	1,00	..	550
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,00	100	1	..	115
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 45	815
Oriental	3,725	625	625	Rs. 30	430
Parsi S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,50	400	400	Rs. 19	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	62	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	110
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00		625
Ripon	611	1,00	1,0	..	600
Shahoosee S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,45
Shoorjee Mills	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,250
Sholapoor	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	380
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	50

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Hilton, Sub-Cond, P U D, on leave, from Fatehpore.

MARCH 28.

Hynes, Hony Lieut, 1st Regt C, for England, from Bangalore.
Reid, Capt, R A, on leave, for England, from Bangalore.
Godfrey, Lieut, 9th N I, from leave, from Palghar.
Combe, Conducter, Ord Dept, on furlongh, to England, from Allahabad.

MARCH 29.

Flintoff, Dy Surg, for England, from Meerut.
Stokes, Sub-Cond, Ord Dept, for England, from Fatehgarh.
Hoskyn, Capt, P W D, on furlongh, from Wagheer-Wood, Lieut, 16th N I, leave, from Baroda.
Owens, Sub-Cond, P W D, on leave, to England, on M C, from Dinagpore.
Sharp, Major, R Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 30.

Wehnan, Lieut, 13th N I, on privilege leave, from Rajkot.
Macnaghten, Col, Cav, on duty, from Poona.
Han, Capt, 2nd R M F, on leave, from Kamptee.
Davies, Capt Hony, Bart, Dept, (D P W), on leave M C, from umballa.
Miley, Capt, M A Dept, on leave from Calcutta.
Wood, Lieut Col, 4th B Rifle B, on leave, from Meerut.
Scott, Surg-Major on leave from Meerut
Lindley, Capt R E on duty, from Madras.
MacDonnid, Lieut, on duty from Bangalore.
Cross, Cond. Comt., on leave, from Kirkee.
Brackenbury, Lieut., 5th B. L. I., on duty, from Mhow.
Wodehouse, Lieut.-Col., Political, from leave, from England.
Jamison, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Bayley, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, Political Department, on leave, to Europe, from Kotah.
Ross, M Genl, on leave, from Poona.
Dolp, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Georges, Lieut, 3rd M L C. on duty from Secundrabad.
Raknox, Major, Ry Lan Reg, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 30.

Macnaghten, Col, Cov, on duty to Shikarpore.
Young Capt, M S L, to rejoin to Bangalore.
Mahon, Lieut, 12th N. I, leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 30.

There will be a meeting of the members of C. Company's athletic club at the Head-Quarters this day Tuesday the 31st instant at 5-30 p. m.

Vol. H. J. Harrington having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to E. Company.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to be good enough to forward to the Adjutant as soon as possible a list of the members of their companies shewing the residence of each member.

Lieut.-Colonel Bayley has much pleasure in publishing the following letter for the information of the Regiment.

Malabar Point, 28th March, 1885.

My Dear Colonel Bayley,

As he was driving down to the Bunder yesterday Sir James Fergusson charged me to express to you the grateful pleasure it gave him to see the Bombay Volunteers in such strength lining the road along which he passed. Sir James appreciated the kind attention all the more because he feared that the assembly of the Volunteers at that hour must have caused personal inconvenience to many of them.—I remains yours truly.

(Sd.) G. H. R. HART.

The following promotions are sanctioned in B. Company from this date:—Serjt. C. A. Granes to be Cr. Serjeant; Corpls. Warne, Hind and Hamilton to be Serjeants; Lt. Corpls. Seabrook, Tate and Braham to be Corpl; Vols. Irvine, Phillimore. Burk and Wilcox to be Lt. Corpls; and Vol. J. Irvine to be Bugler.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

OF the many advantages Optical Science has conferred on us, we are certainly most indebted to Spectacles. The pleasures and advantages derived from their use are appreciated by all classes of society.

By their help the sight of the aged is greatly assisted, and that of the weak strengthened.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited, free on application.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DAY—March 7, at Olney-street, Walworth, S E, the wife Mr Charles Day, of a daughter
LAMBERT—March 2, at Mid-Lavant, Chichester, the wife of Major-General Lambert, C B, late the Connaught Rangers, of twins, boys.
MACPHERSON—March 1, at 27, St Stephen's-square, Bayswater, the wife of J Molesworth Macpherson, Esq, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, of a son.
MAYNE—February 22, at Auckland Villa, Southsea, the wife of Captain Mosley Mayne, Commandant of the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, of a daughter.
WILCOX—March 5, at Ashburnham road, Bedford, the wife of Major-General E R C Wilcox, late Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAZETT—WOOD—March 5, at St Luke's Church, Woodside, Norwood, by the Rev Henry Bazett (brother of the bridegroom), Charles Bazett, of Ashton, Iowa, U S, third son of Rd Y Bazett, Esq, Reading, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Harriet Agnes, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R H Wood, of Addiscombe House, Norwood.
THOMAS—WARREN—January 3, at St John's, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev Arthur W Pain, B A, Harry Bingham (B A Cantab), youngest son of the late John Halliday Thomas, Esq, J P, of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Harriette Annie (Sloper), youngest daughter of the late General George Warren, of H M's Indian Forces, and of the Royal Munster Fusiliers (10th).

DEATHS.

ADYE—March 2, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, Major-General Goodson Adye, of Saddlewood, Milverton, Leamington, late of the Indian Army.
ARMSTRONG—March 3, at 91, Victoria-street, Mary Eliza, daughter of the late James Armstrong, Esq, B C S.
BEACHCROFT—March 8, at Oak Lawn, East Sheen, Elizabeth Acworth relict of Augustus Prinsep, HELOS, and widow of Samuel Beachcroft, aged 81 years.
EAMES—March 3, at Nottingham House, Nottingham-place, W, after a short illness, William Eames, late of 24, St Mark's-crescent, Regents-park, N W, and of Fort Gloster, Calcutta.
HANNYNGTON—March 4, at his residence, 2, St Germain's-villas, Honor Oak, S E, Major-General John Caulfield Hannyngton, late Bengal Army, aged 79 years.
INGLEFIELD—March 4, Major Francis Hallowell Inglefield, late Bengal Staff Corps.
TODD—March 2, at Tunbridge Wells, Marianne Emelia Frances Todd, relict of the Hon'ble M G Todd, M L C of St Lucia W S and eldest daughter of the late Captain H Pryce, R N.
WOOD—March 1, at his residence, Franklin House, South Norwood-hill, Surgeon-Major William Edward Wood, late H M's Indian Army, aged 81 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASHLEY—March 29, at Chinchpookley, the wife of Geo Ashley, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1885.

THE new Governor of Bombay landed yesterday morning, was sworn in half an hour after landing, and having given an appropriate answer to a not less appropriate address from the Corporation, drove to Government House. In the ten or twelve days which Lord Reay will spend in this city before leaving for the more bracing atmosphere of the Mahableshwur Hills, he will find ample opportunities for making himself acquainted with his work and with at least the more eminent amongst those servants of the Crown who will co-operate with him in it. He will also, so far as he can in the short space of time at his disposal, begin his acquaintance with the highly complex community which is congregated in the Presidency capital. It seems a short time in which to establish relationships between the people of the capital city and the new Governor, and unless Lord Reay make marvellously good use of the next few days we can scarcely hope to make close acquaintance with him until his return to Bombay at the beginning of December. Yet it should not take him long to find out—perhaps he has already made the discovery—that his coming to Bombay has been awaited with great and very friendly interest; that our prejudices in regard to him, if there are any, are entirely in his favour; and that the good impression which he made yesterday was but the representment of an impression which many of us had formed in a survey of his public career in Europe. He has come here with a reputation which will help him greatly, unless—and this we believe is unlikely—it have raised expectations in the public mind in the fulfilment of which he will fall short. He will bring to bear upon the study of Indian problems a mind stored with a knowledge of the social and political problems which crave solution in the West. We know that he has long been an earnest student of these matters; some of his more noteworthy utterances of late have exhibited a habit of studying them with a mind as little influenced by any of the biasses which make for unsound judgment as is possible at this stage of political and social knowledge. And that is a characteristic which may be of exceptional value to him in the sphere of duty upon which he has now entered. Questions will come before him—one or two perhaps before many weeks have passed—which will need to be approached with an open mind. People have found in some of Lord Reay's discourses the traces, and more than the traces, of a philosophic turn of mind. We hope they will not too readily take up the common notion that to have a philosophic tendency is necessarily the same thing as to be unpractical. It is just that habit of judging independently of bias, whether political, or personal, or it may be official, that comes from contact with the laws of abstract thought, which sometimes makes the philosophical politician the most practical of politicians, after all. Lord Reay has as yet found no opportunity of declaring the principles which he will apply to the problems of provincial government. We can only infer from his antecedents, and from his frequent utterances on public platforms at home, something as to his large capacity and the independence and breadth of his views. He has given people the impression that he has in a high degree some of the essential qualities of statesmanship. We shall wait with something like confidence for proof that he has also the qualities of an admiuistrator.

A SUAKIM telegram tells us that the advance of the British troops to Tamai has been postponed until Wednesday in order to allow the Colonial Contingent, who landed on Sunday, to take part in it. We wonder if the delay may have any other meaning—if, for instance, it ought to be looked at in the light of the announcement from Cairo that Lord Wolseley is about to set out for Suakim. Despite the fact that General Graham has a fine force under his command—twelve thousand men, including some of the best fighting regiments in the British service—things have not gone well with the Suakim force. General Graham's strategy has been both bold and cautious, but neither bold enough to crush Osman Digma nor cautious enough to economise our troops. We do not look upon Lord Wolseley as a universal repairer of unsuccessful work. He went to Egypt last autumn to show General Stephenson a better way of getting to Khartoum than that excellent general had proposed. And we know that he did not altogether succeed. But it is evident that there is need of something at Suakim in the way of advice or supervision, and so long as the commands are allotted as they are Lord Wolseley will be in his right place if for a time he go to the Red Sea, to ascertain whether the best use is being made there of the forces under Sir Gerald Graham's command. He apparently finds it as difficult as the rest of us to account for the small results which have thus far been attained in that part of the world and at so large a cost. Perhaps he will ascertain also why there has been such an unaccountable reticence in regard to the casualties. Ten days have passed since the most recent engagement near Suakim, and as yet no list of the killed and wounded amongst the Indian troops has been given. Casually we hear of such an officer having been killed, and of one or two who have been wounded, but in each case the information has come by private telegram. The list includes Colonel Hennessey, commanding the Sikhs, Captain Romilly and Lieutenant Newman of the Madras Sappers, Major Von Beverhoudt, of the Loyal Poorbeahs, and Lieutenant Edwards, of the 28th Bombay Infantry, amongst the killed, while two other officers of the same regiment, Lieutenant and Adjutant Carter and Lieutenant Thompson, were amongst the wounded. No official information of the casualties, however, has yet been given, and the Bombay military authorities, through no fault of theirs, know as little upon the subject as though the killed and wounded had been Frenchmen fighting in Tongking. It seems as though it were deemed sufficient that while the news of the battle and the bare number of casualites come by telegraph, the details, which, if they tell the worst to a few, relieve the anxieties of the many, should come by mail. It is not clear who is at fault in this, but whosoever is responsible for the omission it seems cruel, callous, and unreasonable.

THE telegram from Haiphong which we publish to-day seems to represent the French in Tongking as in a worse plight than they have been in there at any time. General Négrier, outnumbered and beaten by the Chinese, has had to evacuate Langson, which he captured only a few days ago after three days' obstinate fighting. This is evidently the reverse spoken of in a telegram last week which announced that General Négrier had been repulsed by the Chinese after three days' fighting, and had had to retire to Dongdang. This is the most important success which the Chinese have yet gained. To some such issue events have been tending for months past. The Chinese army has been gradually changed from a mob into an efficient fighting force. At first the Celestial soldiers ran away after firing in the air; then they learnt to stand their ground with increasing obstinacy, and on at least three occasions in recent memory they withstood the French for three days in succession, yielding at last; finally, we hear of their resisting for three days, and winning. General Brière de l'Isle, who is in command of the expedition, may well ask for reinforcements. He will get them, or he will retire. But whether he shall have them or no—whether this campaign shall go on or not—is a question of policy as much as of military expediency. Is it wise, M. Ferry must ask himself, if he has not asked the question before, to go on teaching the Chinese to fight? Has history no lessons for him on this point—no examples of the danger there is that in fighting too long against a nation unskilled in arms you teach them to fight and give them lessons in the art of war which may cost more to you than to them? After this retreat of General Négrier from Langson the campaign, if it be continued, will be fought under new conditions. It may very possibly have reached the turning point from which fortune will flow against the French. The Chinese are now a foe to be reckoned with, as M. Ferry probably foresaw when he instructed M. Paternôtre a fortnight ago to re-open negotiations with them. And yet M. Ferry can scarcely be disposed for peace while he is asking the French Chamber to vote £8,000,000 for war.

ALTHOUGH the Mahdi has for the last four years been taking a more and more prominent position in the world, a veil of mystery not easily dispelled has for the most part obscured his life and character. Our troops have felt his power in the fanatic valour of the Arab warriors hurled with almost irresistible force against their squares; but we have scanty means of determining what manner of man he is who has succeeded in transforming the easily-conquered victims of Egyptian oppression into a nation able to offer resistance on equal terms to British armies. The fullest account that we have of the Mahdi is that given by the unfortunate Colonel Stewart, who described the prophet as he was before he became famous, and before the enjoyment of unlimited power affected his character for better or worse. Four years ago Colonel Stewart was at El Obeid, and, finding that one Mahommed Ahmed was setting up claims to prophetic inspiration, inquired into his character and antecedents. According to the account given by Colonel Stewart, the prophet is "tall, slim, with a black beard and light brown complexion." His father was a carpenter at Dongola, from which place he migrated to Shendy with his family, consisting of three sons and a daughter. The young prophet was apprenticed to a boat builder, but a beating he received from his uncle drove him to Khartoum, where, in a school kept by a dervish of great sanctity, he remained for some time studying religion, the tenets of his sheikh, etc., but did not make much progress in the more worldly accomplishments of reading and writing. When he grew up, he established a claim to sanctity by living in an artificial cave made by himself on the island of Abba, where he continually fasted, and prayed, and preached universal equality and community of goods to his followers. He proclaimed his mission publicly at the feast of Ramadan in 1881, and the succession of victories, not unchequered by defeats, which has extended his power over the Soudan is well known. But, while we have been hearing much of his military career, only very meagre glimpses have been obtained of his character, doctrines, and policy. For since the commencement of his victorious career the Mahdi has put himself beyond the reach of the most enterprising interviewer. His headquarters were, at any rate until last month, a bourne from which no European traveller succeeded in returning. M. Olivier Pain, who started for the Mahdi's camp as correspondent of the *Figaro*, was either killed by the Arabs on his adventurous journey, or, if we may trust the account given by his employers, reached Khartoum and was appointed Generalissimo and Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Mahdi, in which capacity he effected the capture of Khartoum. At any rate, he has neither returned, nor given the readers of the *Figaro* an account of the immediate surroundings of the prophet, whom he was sent to interview. Other Europeans are said to be prisoners in the Mahdi's camp, but none of them succeeded in escaping from his clutches until the beginning of last month, when three Greeks and a Copt, who had been his prisoners for some months, appeared in Massowah and detailed to the correspondent of the *Standard* their experiences.

The tale they told was full of interest. They had for many years been merchants in the Soudan, and before their capture were living in Ghedarif. When that town was being sacked by the Mahdi's followers, they hid themselves in an underground grain store, until hunger and thirst compelled them to come out. The Ameer in command spared their lives, but forced them to wear the Mahdi's uniform, viz., "a long strip of white linen stitched with green and red, the Mahdi's colours, to wind round their loins and throw over their shoulders, a pair of leather sandals for their feet, and a gray felt cap, round which is wound a bit of green and red." They were also forced to make the Mussulman profession of faith—"There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet"—and to go to the mosque five times a day, where they went through the orthodox prostrations, being punished with blows when they made any mistakes. As a sign of allegiance to the Mahdi they had to dash two spears into the ground, calling out "for the cause of God." After a few weeks the Ameer took them to the Mahdi's camp in the neighbourhood of Khartoum. In his treatment of them the Mahdi showed kindness and consideration. He gave them collectively a tent, and individually a monthly allowance of fifteen dollars. Some of his followers wanted to have them circumcised; but the Mahdi promptly repressed their intemperate zeal. They were once or twice visited by the prophet, who came to their tent and gave them his ideas on various subjects. The ambition of his life seems to be to get to Cairo, Mecca, and Constantinople, which he supposes to be near the borders of India. In his mode of life the Mahdi follows closely the example of the founder of Islam, whose tastes he seems to have imitated either from inclination or policy. It is well known that Mahomet was particularly fond of perfumes, and used them so constantly that his followers were inclined to mistake their fragrance for a divine emanation proceeding from his body. The Mahdi, as we are told by Colonel Stewart, while living in his subterranean cave cultivated his reputation as a saint not only by praying, fasting, and preaching, but also by the burning of incense. Mahomet's uxoriousness is also imitated by the Mahdi. The prophet of Islam allowed himself more than the four wives to which he restricted his followers, and the Mahdi grants himself the same indulgence. No doubt he finds it politic to attach closely to his interests the most powerful of the Soudanese by marriage connections, as was done by Mahomet on the other side of the Red Sea. Otherwise, he lives in the most unostentatious fashion, being chiefly distinguished from his followers only by the veneration which he inspires and the honourable title of Seidna el Imaum (Our Lord the Prince of the Faith) by which he is known. In one respect he seems to differ from his great predecessor. Mahomet, as long as he was in the prime of life, took an active part in battle. At Ohod he slew a man with his own right hand, and received two wounds. The Mahdi seems to be more careful of his sacred person. It is stated that at the siege of Khartoum he carefully kept himself out of gunshot. This is unfortunate, if true, for his enemies, as there is little chance that a stray bullet will bring his career to an abrupt termination; but it may after all be a partial misrepresentation of his real character. At any rate, his success in the sieges and battles, which were directed by him personally even if he left the leading of charges to his Ameers, shows that he is by no means destitute of military skill.

In some points the Mahdi has adopted the views of the Wahabis. When Palgrave was at Riad he asked a zealous Wahabi what were the greatest sins. He was told that the "first of the great sins was the giving divine honours to a creature," and that the second greatest sin was smoking tobacco! This prohibition is enforced also in the Mahdi's camp, no doubt on the same justification as is given by the Wahabis, who on the ground that all intoxication is prohibited in the Koran, and that tobacco intoxicates, declare that smoking ought to be eschewed by all true believers. In fact, in most matters the Mahdi, like the founder of the Wahabi sect, is at the head of a puritanical movement, and is trying to bring back the Mahometan world to the original doctrines of Mahomet by stringently repressing all modifications intended to suit the changed circumstances of modern life. Mahomet hated commerce, and discouraged sumptuous clothing. We find the Mahdi encouraging agriculturists and shepherds, and robbing merchants, whether Mahomedan or infidel, of their earnings. In a similar spirit the wearing of clothes of European manufacture is forbidden to his followers. A large number of his soldiers receive regular pay from the Mahdi's treasury, which is kept full by the spoils obtained from plundered merchants and captured cities. But this system of plundering cannot go on for ever. By the ruin of the towns in which wealth has accumulated, and by the spoliation of merchants, the Mahdi is evidently killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and unless he can find new sources of plunder to keep up the supply, he will soon see his followers fall away from him. Such being the case his rule is not likely to be perpetuated except by a continual state of war. Peace is incompatible with his policy; for in peace the public treasury could not be replenished except by taxation. No doubt the Mahdi's popularity is mostly due to his thorough abolition of all rents and taxes, and even of the Koranic tithes, in the Soudan; and if the establishment of peace forced him to introduce taxation again, he would immediately become as unpopular as the Egyptian Government which he has overthrown.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

WE are still living in the midst of a political hurricane. "War imminent" stares you in the face at every street corner, where the newsboys are doing a roaring trade in papers that contain little or nothing to justify the startling announcements printed in the biggest of type on the posters; and every morning you wake up with the uncomfortable suspicion that during the night the oft-threatened catastrophe has occurred, and the British Empire been blown to pieces. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett no longer stands alone in his prophecies of evil; he finds fifty imitators or rivals on both the Conservative and the Liberal benches; and the Government itself, rushing at one bound from the extreme of childish credulity in the good-faith of Russian assurances to the opposite extreme of a panic-stricken determination to bid defiance to the Czar and to plunge England into a great war for the sake of a few depopulated square miles of debatable ground in the heart of Central Asia, has now devoted itself to the worship of the great god Jingo with all the misdirected enthusiasm which proverbially distinguishes perverts. I used to think that I was myself something of a fire-eater among journalists, but I am simply "not in it" with the gentlemen belonging to the *Daily News* and other Ministerial papers who are now perpetually beating their tom-toms and demanding that the whole Indian army—native and European—shall at once march to Herat to smash the Russians. You may say this must be an exaggeration; but only look at the article in yesterday's *Daily News*, enumerating our military forces in India, and complacently calculating that Lord Dufferin can send 190,000 men to the front without delay, leaving the defence of India itself to the loyalty of the natives in our own provinces and to the armies of Scindia, Holkar, and the Nizam! Mr. Gladstone has undergone many transformations in his life, but none so wonderful as that which has changed him into the determined opponent of Russia, just at the time too when the Russian newspapers are expressing their "profound sympathy" with him and hoping he may remain in office for the rest of his days. Wounded vanity has been perhaps the moving cause of this metamorphosis. For some years Mr. Gladstone has been soothed by the wiles of Madame [illegible] Novikoff into a blissful state of enchantment, in which the Russians seemed to him the most harmless and amiable of human beings. Now, the charm is broken, and he is eager for revenge on those who have deceived and befooled him. I daresay he is still influential enough to carry the country with him, if he means to have another war with Russia before he dies. But it seems a monstrous and incredible thing that these two great Powers should, at the instance of the Ameer of Afghanistan, quarrel over a piece of ground which is of no particular value either to Russia or to England. Sarrakhs and Merv were worth fighting for, but these we have agreed to leave to Russia; Herat and the passes through the hills to the north are worth fighting for, but these Russia is content, so far, to leave in the hands of the Afghans. But the intervening No-Man's-Land is, from a military point of view, of no value to anybody, though the soil is fertile and will be turned to better account under Russian administration than if it is handed over to our new ally Abdul Rahman, whom our rulers have made the arbiter of pe

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

REBEL REINFORCEMENTS FOR BERBER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 30.

The Mahdi is sending large reinforcements to Berber to resist General Graham should he overcome Osman Digma and continue the advance.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 30.

I am assured that there is every probability that Lord Wolseley will proceed to Afghanistan.

THE QUETTA ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

COMPOSITION OF FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWUL PINDI, MARCH 30.

The following will be the composition of the army of observation which will proceed to Quetta immediately :—Cavalry, 8th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 12th Royal Lancers, 10th, 11th, and 14th Bengal Lancers, 8th and 15th Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse, the Poona Horse, and the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. British Infantry, the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the 1st Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, the 1st Battalion South York Light Infantry, the 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, the 4th King's Royal Rifles, the 4th Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Manchester Regiment, the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Royal Warwick Regiment, the 2nd Hampshire, the 2nd Scottish Rifles, and the 2nd Derby Regiment.

Native Infantry, the 4th Sikh Infantry, the 14th and 45th Sikhs, the 2nd, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas, the 4th, 6th, 19th, 20th, 24th, and 26th Punjab Infantry. The 23rd and 32nd Pioneers will accompany the army, as well as three companies of Bengal Sappers and Miners and three companies of Madras Sappers and Miners.

The artillery will be composed of three batteries Royal Horse Artillery, namely, E.-I. from Lucknow, G-A from Meerut, and B-B from Kirkee. Batteries of Royal Artillery selected are E-2 from Kurrachee, R-2 from Jullunder, now in camp, L-3 from Meerut, now in camp, O-3 now in camp, P-3 from Mecan Meer, now in camp, F-4 from Morar, D-4 from Agra, and also 9-I. Northern Division, from Quetta, 2-1 Scottish Division Rawal Pindi, and No. 4 Punjab Frontier Force, Native Battery.

Altogether the force will be upwards of twenty-five thousand strong. It will be noticed that many of the regiments specified, besides batteries of artillery noted, are already in the Rawal Pindee Camp. These will leave as soon as the camp is broken up and include the 9th Lancers, the 14th and 19th Bengal Lancers, the 15th Benga Cavalry, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 4th Rifle Brigade, and the 4th and 5th Goorkhas. These three regiments are at present brigaded together—the 14th Sikhs, and the 19th, 24th, and 25th Punjab Infantry.

THE QUETTA EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 30.

The 43rd Regiment leaves this evening by special troop trains for Bombay *en route* to Quetta. The regiment moves out with 19 officers, 798 rank and file, 150 followers, and three medical officers. All the equipment is on the Kabul scale. Colonel Brett commands.

The Transport Department are purchasing ponies, pack bullocks, and carts for service.

MYSORE NEWS.

Mr. Porter, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Mysore, has left for England. He has been succeeded by Major Martin.

The latest official season reports of the Mysore Province are still very gloomy. Notwithstanding, no sympathy is evinced, and no anxiety shown by the Durbar or the Dewan.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, MARCH 30.

Mysore is collecting and equipping its cavalry at Bangalore for active service in Afghanistan. Bullocks for the British transport service are also being largely collected. His Highness has placed his resources at the disposal of the Viceroy.

ARABI THE EGYPTIAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

Arabi has written a letter to the *Ceylon Observer*, in which he entirely disavows any political communications with a foreigner. He says he cannot speak French or English, and that no person in Colombo speaks Arabic.

AUSTRALIAN AND THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

Cable messages from the Secretary of State to the Governments of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have been received, stating that if troops can be sent in the autumn to the Soudan their services will be gladly used.

The departure of New South Wales troops excited the deepest interest throughout Australasia. The people of Victoria sent a fraternal greeting through the Premier.

In consequence of disquieting reports received of a possible war between Russia and England, there is a general fear that the Colonies will require all the fighting men for self-protection.

The Victorian Premier, in a speech on the annexation in the Pacific, said, "We did not desire to embarrass England unnecessarily. But we do feel that we have men dealing with us who are either dead asleep or perfectly unconscious of the great interests which are passing away from us."

Victoria has arrived at a satisfactory understanding with Major-General Scratchley in regard to New Guinea.

The yield of gold during the quarter ending December was less than in the previous quarter, but better than in the same quarter of the previous year.

Important speeches of a patriotic character have been delivered by Ministers on the question of federation and the relationship of the Australian Colonies to the mother-country.

The majority of the members of the late Australian team will represent Australia in a match to be played with Shaw's team. The whole proceeds are now to go to the English professionals.

The Germans have been assisting a party of rebels in Samoa to depose the King and place on the throne a chief amenable to their influence. They landed a party of men, who turned the King out of his house and then hoisted a German flag over it.

THE NATIVES AND THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

Major Branson, Commander of the Volunteer Artillery, has admitted four native gentlemen into the corps. Colonel Ross Church has objected. Mr. Branson has received an anonymous communication saying that if natives be admitted the volunteers will resign. The matter is before the Government. About a hundred graduates are anxious to enter the Infantry Corps. Colonel Church's objection has caused much dissatisfaction among the educated natives. A strong effort is being made to get the sanction of Government to natives volunteering. Official Europeans are favourably disposed towards the proposal; they feel glad at the natives' loyalty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CENTRAL ASIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The British Government are chartering liners to be used as armed cruisers.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph to-day, stating that a conciliatory reply is now on the way from the Russian Government, and that hopes are entertained of a peaceful settlement.

PRECAUTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 29.

Sir H. B. Loch, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, has issued a proclamation forbidding the entrance into Port Phillip of all foreign vessels during the night.

SERIOUS DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

HAIPHONG, MARCH 29.

The French troops, after a severe engagement, have been outnumbered by the Chinese, and been obliged to evacuate Langson. General Négrier has been severely wounded.

General Brière de Lisle has asked his Government for further reinforcements.

THE TONGKING EXPEDITION.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The French Government will ask an extraordinary credit of 200,000,000 francs on account of the Tongking expedition.

LORD WOLSELEY.

DONGOLA, MARCH 29.

Lord Wolseley and Lord Charles Beresford leave here to-morrow for Cairo, and it is reported that from there they will proceed to Suakim.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLONIAL CONTINGENT AT SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, MARCH 29.

The advance of the British troops to Tamai has been postponed until Wednesday, in order to allow the Colonial Contingent to take part in it. The Contingent from New South Wales landed this afternoon, and were received with great enthusiasm. General Graham addressed the troops, congratulating them upon their appearance.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

MARCH 29.

The Anchor line s. s. Britannia left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

Mail-steamers Shannon, from Australia; Surat, from China; Kaiser-i-Hind, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	73
4½ ,, ,,	.....	74
3 ,, Consols for account	.....	97⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	.....	97⅝
4 ,, French Rentes	.....	105½
Bar Silver	.....	49

Arrivals.—Albula and Bengore Head.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Hirst, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted between Bushire.
Communication via Galveston to Equador, Peru, Chili and Bolivia restored.
Anglo-American Company's Brest St. Pierre still interrupted

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

April 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

At their meeting yesterday, the Town Council approved of the Municipal Commissioner inviting tenders by public advertisement for a loan of not more than ten lakhs of rupees, repayable in forty years, with interest at 5 per cent. Tenders to be received on Monday, the 20th April.

Lady Helen Blackwood, who has been suffering from a slight indisposition, left Calcutta, accompanied by Miss Thynne, on Thursday evening by the mail-train for Rawal Pindi.

The *Englishman* learns that in addition to Major Von Beverhout, the following officers were killed in the action near Tamai on Sunday week :—Captain F. J. Romilly, R. E.; and Lieutenant Newman, R. E. It may be noted that the latter named was telegraphed "Newan," but there can be no doubt that Lieutenant E. M. B. Newman, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, is meant. This officer only arrived in India on the 26th of January, 1884, having joined the service in July, 1881. Captain Romilly also belonged to the Madras Sappers. He had been in India since 1873, and was on the establishment of the Madras Public Works Department. These names complete the list of Sunday's fatalities. The only other officers killed on the occasion were Lieutenant G. S. Swinton, of the Berkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant M. H. M. Seymour, of the Naval Brigade, formerly of the sloop Dolphin, on the Mediterranean station. Among the officers wounded on Sunday week were the following :—Captain Wilkieson, R.E., and Lieutenant F. M. Drury, of the 17th Bengal Infantry. Fortunately both these officers are only wounded slightly. Captain C. B. Wilkieson also belongs to the Madras Sappers and Miners.

The Rajahs of Patialla and Kashmere, and the Nawab of Bahawulpore and the other Punjab Chiefs, have placed the services, of their contingents unreservedly at the disposal of the Government for service in the Soudan, or against the Russians in Central Asia, as may best advance the interests of the Empire. The *Indian Daily News* says that the offer has been cordially and courteously accepted, and that a contingent, to be drawn from these native States, will be employed on the communications of the army in the field, as was the case in the recent Afghan War, when the contingent of the Punjab Chiefs did much excellent service.

The *Morning Post* believes that the Government have received telegrams from the authorities of New Zealand and other colonies announcing their readiness to place at the disposal of the empire all available troops in the event of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia. It is calculated that the colonies might easily furnish 50,000 men.

"I FANCY," says *Atlas*, "the physique of the New South Wales contingent will astonish and delight Sir Gerald Graham. No weedy, stunted, boy-soldiers will land at Suakim from Sydney, but a cohort of brawny, square-shouldered fellows, seasoned to heat, for it is hotter in Sydney in the summer-time than in the Soudan; and men, too, of handy Colonial ways, as ready with the axe as with the rifle. The gunners are all regulars, and are officered by gentlemen who have served either in the British Army or Navy. The ranks of the volunteer infantry are filled chiefly with bushmen, miners, and artisans; and a number of gentlemen are serving with their humbler fellow-colonists.

Mr. Labouchere's opinion is that our "only General" has made a thorough mess of the Soudan expedition, and that his proclamations and speeches, in which he vapours about remaining in the country one hundred years if necessary, rather than not reach Khartoum, fall exceedingly flat. He suggests that our best plan would be to order him home, and to send General Roberts to replace him, or leave things to General Stephenson.

Amongst the more gloomy of the home Budget forecasts is this which the *World* gives :—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will have the heaviest expenditure to meet that has been required since the days of the Crimean War. What the figure of the estimated expenditure of 1885-6 will be is not yet known; but it will be close upon, if it does not exceed, ninety millions. There must, therefore, be a sharp addition to the taxation of the year. Mr. Gladstone has always preached the doctrine that each year should bear its own expenses. He will hardly be able to carry out this doctrine in the present instance; but still a large proportion of the expenditure of the year must be met by increased taxation. A penny, and probably twopence, will go on to the income-tax, Mr. Childers is casting about to see on which articles of luxury he can impose taxation. He will avoid tea, which is now a necessity, and will probably direct his attention to beer, wine, cigars, and photographs. A part of the money will probably be found by suspending the paying of the National Debt.

The home newspapers find it exceedingly difficult to arrive at the truth regarding the Duke of Connaught's future arrangements. A fortnight ago, says *Truth*, "he was to have the Dover fort command, but last week I read that 'immense satisfaction had been caused in Essex' by the report that he is to command the Eastern district. The Essex people will be disappointed to learn that the said report is a mere 'habitual flim-flam,' and that (as was originally announced in *Truth*) the Duke is to go to Aldershot till it becomes convenient to give him an appointment at the Horse Guards".

Lord Carrington's appointment to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as Governor of New South Wales is considered to be a good one. The *St. James's Gazette* says he is precisely the sort of man to win popularity in such a position, and, besides, that he has the important qualifications of a man of the world, he may be expected to show himself a good common-sense Governor as well as a genial and courteous one.

The Royal Humane Society has conferred its silver medal on Mr. C. J. R. Le Mesurier, District Judge, for a gallant act performed in the Maramba Lake, Ceylon, whereby he saved the life of a native. The silver clasp (the recipient being already in possession of the silver medal) is awarded to Colonel Clare, V.C., R.E., for, with assistance, rescuing a gunner who fell off a pontoon bridge into the Roorkee Canal, in the North-Western Provinces of India.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of March 11 :—

Coal for the Russian Fleet.—We understand that an official is now with the Russian Admiralty is now in London negotiating for the purchase of a large quantity of north-country coal, and that several of the large first-class collieries have been asked to tender.

The *St. James' Gazette* in commenting upon this announcement, says :—"The coal trade has been very bad in the north for some time, and a large order from a new customer must be a temptation to many of the coal owners. This, it may be hoped, they will resist. To send coal to the Russian fleet at the present moment is simply aiding and abetting the Queen's enemies. Till we are actually at war with the Russians it is lawful to supply them with coal; but in the present state of our relations it would be a highly unpatriotic act to do anything of the sort."

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the agitation in Albania is beginning to assume serious proportions. Foreign agents have supplied the Albanians with 4,000 rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, and four mountain guns. Proclamations calling upon the Albanians to take up the sword and fight for their independence are being largely distributed. The correspondent had three copies shown to him a few days ago. One was in Turkish, another in Italian, and a third in Greek. They were about the size of a sheet of foolscap paper, and were ornamented at the top by a rough woodcut with the words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," in Italian underneath. They were printed at Rome, but there is ground for suspicion that the order came from Bucharest. Although the movement is closely watched by the Austrian authorities, they have so far taken no steps in connection with it.

Mr. Edward Bickers, barrister-at-law, who has been for many years a member of the Oudh Commission, is about to retire from the service on a pension. He was a Volunteer during the siege of Lucknow, and received a wound which fractured his jaw and injured his sight in 1858 he was first placed in charge of the Lucknow Treasury, an appointment which he holds at the present time, and on two occasions he has acted as Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Excise and Stamps. In 1876 he was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple, and it is expected that, after his retirement, he will pay a short visit to England, and then return to practise as a barrister in the Upper Provinces.

A correspondent who some months since dwelt with much emphasis in the columns of a home paper on the torments of residence in the new suburban districts of London stated the case well; but he has been left far behind by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who, speaking of the desertion of certain places of worship in the City and East-end, which a few years ago were thronged by devout congregations, said: "What has become of those good people? Some have gone to heaven, and others to suburbs." The contrast has never been more felicitously expressed.

Mr. James Lowther's friends, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be somewhat surprised to learn that he has been reading the Bible. It is a sign of grace, no doubt, but, so far, his scriptural studies do not appear to have done him much good. The result of his biblical researches is that he is satisfied that "the student of prophecy would recognize in the Prime Minister the anti-Christ whose advent had been foretold." "The Mahdi," it adds, held the same opinion about General Gordon, and looking over the list of the identified anti-Christs of history we think we would on the whole elect to take our chance at the judgment with the whole crew, rather than with Mr. Lowther, for instance, his biblical studies notwithstanding."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Auchinleck, Royal Artillery, has been posted to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force for duty with the Royal Artillery.

Kirkee-made ammunition is evidently at a discount in the Madras Presidency, as the Commander-in-Chief has notified in orders that regiments may purchase it at one-quarter its original cost. This presents a fine opportunity for regimental rifle clubs to invest.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. A. Chapple, Medical Staff, has been appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's forces, Madras, with temporary rank, from date of departure of Surgeon-General C. D. Madden for Bengal.

Surgeon C. M. Thomson, late officiating Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, has been posted for general duty to the Eastern District.

An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned by the Horse Guards, between Major F. M. Turner, Q Battery 1st Brigade, and Major J. R. S. O. Hewett, No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division.

Captain F. E. Cuthbertson, lately promoted to that rank, has been posted to No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade London Division, *vice* S. Watson, seconded on appointment as Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

Captain C. C. Rich, E Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has gone home on six months' sick leave.

Captain W. H. F. Taylor, Royal Artillery, has been posted to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, and ordered from Umballa to St. Thomas' Mount to join.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SAILING VESSELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been done to facilitate shipping produce here in Bombay, the Prince's Dock making a great difference as far as steamers go, and of course the new dock will be another step in the right direction. But what is to be done to facilitate the discharging and loading of sailing vessels? Are sailing vessels always to discharge and load in the stream? Cannot some of your readers suggest some way of discharging and loading sailing vessels? Would not piers answer in Bombay? So long as we go on discharging and loading sailing vessels in the harbour, we are a hundred years behind the times—endless expense, trouble, and annoyance, lighters grounding, tides not serving, high winds as at present; so that a ship-master's life is a burden to him whilst his vessel is discharging or loading in the harbour, and the merchant has not a moment's peace of mind. It is well to give dock accommodation for steamers; but why are sailing vessels left out in the cold? The war of steam *versus* sail is going on. Steamer-owner's pockets must be very long indeed if they can continue to run their boats at the present ruinous rates. The sailing ships fare hard enough; but they can stand a siege of low freights longer than steamers. Besides, very many large sailing vessels are being built in various parts of the world. And can the Trustees of the Port of Bombay do nothing for sailing vessels? I hope some one will take the matter up and offer suggestions about piers, if piers are considered practicable.

PROGRESS.

ARRIVAL OF LORD REAY.

Bombay received its new Governor with befitting honours yesterday. The approach of the P. and O. mail-steamer Rosetta, by which Lord and Lady Reay were passengers, was announced by the booming of guns from the Cumballa Hill flag-staff at 5-45 a.m., and in about half an hour the steamer anchored in the harbour. Their Excellencies joined the Rosetta at Suez, having travelled overland from Brindisi. The Rosetta experienced fine weather all the way from the time she left London on the 4th inst. She arrived at Suez on the morning of the 18th, and left for Aden the following night. Aden was reached on the morning of the 24th inst. Lord Reay, after receiving a deputation consisting of the Political Resident, Brigadier-General Blair, Major Hunter, and other officials, and accompanied by Lady Reay, went ashore about 9 a.m., visiting the Tanks and the other places of interest. They were the guests of General Blair for the day, and returned on board about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rosetta left Aden at 5 p.m., and experienced the same fine weather the latter part of the voyage. Everything on board had been arranged in the best and most comfortable style for the convenience of the distinguished passengers. Three cabins, adjoining the dining room, had been converted into a drawing and bed room for them, and had been specially fitted up before the vessel left London. During their stay on board Lord and Lady Reay won golden opinions from their fellow-passengers for their genial manners and kindly courtesy.

The arrangements made at the Apollo-bunder on the occasion of the departure of Sir James Fergusson on Friday last were reproduced for the reception of Lord Reay yesterday. The bunder was decorated with Venetian masts, and the enclosure between the refreshment rooms and the landing-steps was divided into three compartments, as on the previous occasion. The central passage was covered with scarlet cloth, and decorated with plants in flower and foliage, which were arranged on either side. A detachment of 100 men of the East Yorkshire Regiment was drawn up at the bunder as a guard of honour. Mounted police sowars, in small parties, were drawn up here and there. At the eastern end of the enclosure the presence of a large detachment of the Governor's body-guard, with their pennoned lances glinting in the morning sun, added to the impressiveness of the spectacle. Further on were drawn up the mounted sowars of some of the native Chiefs, who unconsciously afforded a noticeable contrast to the glittering pageant in front of them. Sir Frank Souter, who was accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Gell, was seen riding in every direction to satisfy himself that his portion of the arrangements for the reception was faultless. Some of the native Chiefs were among the earliest arrivals at the bunder. They were the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by Major Goodfellow, Political Agent; the Thakore of Palitana, the Thakore of Limree, the Thakore of Patri, the Nawab of Radhanpore, the Nawab of Jinjeera, the Chiefs of Rajpeepla, Jamkhundie, Sauglee, and Paltan, the Dewans of Bhownuggur and Junagur, and several Durbar officials. Shortly after 7 a.m. Mr. Nugent, acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, and an aide-de-camp, in their capacity as the Government deputation, proceeded to the Rosetta, which, as well as some of the Government steam-launches, was dressed for the occasion, to escort the new Governor to the bunder. Meanwhile, a large crowd of sight-seers assembled at the wharf; and among the Government officials and others within the enclosure were observed :—The Hon'ble Mr. Peile, C.S.I., acting Governor of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill, Member of Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Richey, C.S.I., acting Member of Council, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, the Bishop of Bombay, Bishop Meurin, the Archbishop of Goa, Mons. Agliardi, the Papal Delegate, the Hon'ble Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, the Hon'ble General Merriman, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Budroodin Tyabjee, the Hon'ble K. V. Raste, His Highness Aga Ali Shah, His Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, His Highness Aga Acbar Shah, Brigadier-General Edwardes, General Annesley, Major-General Hancock, Captain Hext, Director of Marine, Colonel Willoughby, Colonel Merriman, Colonel Bonus, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Van Heythuysen, Colonel White, Colonel Strong, Colonel Nimmo, Major Portman, Major Moore, Major Sparks, Captain Allan Russell, Captain Fenn, Captain Street, Captain Boyle, Captain Hamilton, Surgeon-General Moore, Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, Dr. H. Cook, Dr. Pollard, Dr. Bruce, Dr. Waters, Dr. Hatch, Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, Arthur Crawford, J. H. Grant, B. F. Farnham, Dr. Peterson, Professor Forrest, Messrs. C. P. Cooper, C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., G. H. R. Hart, C. A. Stuart, D. S. Kemp, T. J. Bennett, F. A. Little, Rienzi Walton, J. W. Smith, C. Cassels, E. M. Fulton, J. R. Duxbury, T. D. Mackenzie, J. Monteath, E. Gay, Alfred King, J. Warden, P. Pearson, J. Westall, Archbishop Sharpin, Messrs. A. F. Turner, R. H. Vincent, J. G. Moore, J. C. D'Aguiar, W. E. Hart, T. M. Filgate, W. H. Rowe, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., R. M. Sayani, S. P. Pundit, K. C. Bedarkur, Mahadeo W. Barve, C.I.E., Javerilal Umiashunker, Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Perozshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Manekshah Jehangirshah, Gokaldas Jugmohundas, Jehangirshah E. Cohiyar, Cummoo Sulleman, Mansukhram Surajram, J. M. Cursetjee, Rao Nana Moroba, Dr. Gomes, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Punalal Poorumchund, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Nujjar Ali Futtehmahomed, Khunderao Morojee, Amiroodin Tyabjee, &c.

Those who had met to honour the new Governor did not find it very comfortable to stand in a rising sun and when the Europeans greeted Lord Reay with a salute of seventeen guns as the steam-launch conveying his lordship passed by, all eyes were turned seaward with a sense of relief. The steam-launch soon touched the bunder; and when Lord Reay reached the top of the landing-steps, at a quarter past 8 a.m., the troops presented arms, and the land battery fired a salute of seventeen guns. Garlands of flowers were placed by the Rao of Cutch, the Thakore of Palitana, and the Nawab of Jinjeera round the necks of Lord and Lady Reay. The Hon'ble Mr. Peile introduced to his lordship the chief Government officials and prominent citizens, with whom his lordship shook hands. A photograph of the landing was taken at this stage of the proceedings by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. A procession was then formed, headed by Lady Reay, which moved slowly up the central passage, the Hon'ble Mr. Peile continuing to make further introductions to the Governor. Noticing in the care of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee a little Parsee child, gaudily dressed in silks and satins, Lady Reay went up to the young one and shook hands with him. The end of the enclosure was reached in a few minutes; and Lord Reay, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, the Hon'ble Mr. Richey, and an aide-de-camp, was driven, amidst continued cheers, along the Mayo-road, to the Secretariat, Lady Reay proceeded from the bunder to Government House, Malabar Point.

Arrived in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, Lord Reay was sworn in as Governor, Mr. J. Nugent, as acting Chief Secretary, reading the warrant of appointment. There were present at the ceremony the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill, the Hon'ble Mr. Richey, Brigadier-General Edwardes, Major-General Hancock, and Messrs. Arthur Crawford and G. H. R. Hart. Having assumed charge of the government, Lord Reay sent for the members of the Municipal Corporation, who were waiting in an ante-room with an address to his lordship. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, the clerk, and the following members of the Corporation then entered the Council Hall:—Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, Drs. Thomas Blaney and Roland Blaney, Messrs. C. Dalgleish, J. R. Duxbury, J. C. D'Aguiar, D. S. Kemp, P. Peterson, and E. F. Underwood. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, the Hon. Kashinath Trimbuck Telang, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Byramjee Nasserwanjee Serrai, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Damoder T. Mooljee, Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Jamsetjee Hallenjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Tribhowandas Muguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vundravundas Purshotumdas. In the absence of Mr. P. M. Mehta, the chairman of the Corporation, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy read the following address :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency, we, the Chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on behalf of the inhabitants of this city, heartily welcome Lady Reay and yourself to these shores.

2. The labour and responsibility attaching to the high office of Governor of this great dependency of the British Crown are at all times onerous; but we feel assured that every measure affecting the interest of the many millions of people inhabited in the Presidency, will receive the fullest and most careful consideration at the hands of your Excellency's administration; and that it will be your earnest wish to judge fairly and impartially on the merits of all matters bearing on those interests.

3. We may venture to remind your Lordship that the scheme for the expansion of Municipal self-control is still to some extent incomplete, and we presume that one of the earliest measures to be placed before the Legislative Council will be a Bill for the amendment of the Acts under which this Municipality is incorporated, and of other enactments which it may be necessary to modify in order to give effect to the scheme for the further development of local municipal institutions and for the better conduct of the sanitary administration of this City. Your Excellency will note that one feature in the proposed change, is the transfer from Government to a School Board—of the care and management of Primary Education within the limits of the City—an arrangement which it is anticipated will have the beneficial effect of creating a more general feeling of public interest in the education of the children of the poorer classes, and at the same time result in the extension of instruction.

4. Bombay has, for nearly fifty years past, had good reason to be proud of its educational and charitable organisation. The progress made is perhaps the more remarkable, since at the commencement of this century Mr. Forbes, an esteemed and venerated member of the Bombay Civil Service, recorded the fact that during his "abode in India there were no arts or science to patronize, no literary or charitable institutions to support, and neither hospitals nor infirmaries to call for private benevolence." Happily the times have changed, and for many years past the local University has occupied an honored and useful position, and been instrumental in widely extending the blessings of knowledge, while large-hearted charities for the relief of the suffering and the destitute have been established. But the University has yet before it an extensive field of usefulness and a wide scope for development; and it may not be unreasonably hoped that ere your Excellency lays down the reins of Government, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the exertions you have made in the direction of the reform of the Scottish Universities have not been without their effect, even in the case of an Indian centre of learning; and we trust that the entire educational system of Bombay will be improved and strengthened by the operation of the sound and Statesman-like principles which you have enunciated in reference to higher education.

5. A proposal has been made to supplement the existing means of industrial instruction by the establishment in honour of the Marquis of Ripon of a technical school for the advancement of mechanical engineering, and as the nucleus of the requisite funds has already been subscribed, we earnestly hope that Government will lend its powerful aid in the carrying out of this scheme, which is one eminently calculated to benefit the artizan classes of Bombay, and to aid in some degree in the industrial expansion of the country.

6. We will not detain your Excellency by any lengthened reference to the many claims upon the attention of Government in matters relating to the development of agriculture, trade, and commerce, and railway communication, and the special interest and support which the City may fairly expect to receive in carrying out a project—alike as costly as it is indispensable—for providing an adequate water-supply. But we respectfully desire permission to invite your Excellency's attention, as we had the honour to invite that of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin a few months ago, to the widespread feeling that exists, of the necessity of adequate means being adopted, without further delay, for placing the Harbour of Bombay in a proper state of defence.

Bombay, 30th March, 1885.

H. E. Lord Reay, in replying to the address, said.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I need not say that I appreciate extremely and return you my most cordial and hearty thanks for the honour you have done me when I am assuming the important duties which her Majesty the Queen-Empress has conferred upon me in presenting me with this address, expressive of your good wishes. I know that I shall want your co-operation in fulfilling those duties, and I trust that I shall have it from all subjects of her Majesty in this important part of her dominion. I thank you very much, and I need not say that the important subject relating to the health of the body and the mind which you have alluded to in your address—and as regards the body coming from a sea voyage I am keen about looking after that—I need not say that they will have my best consideration. I thank you very much for the address on behalf of myself and Lady Reay. (Applause.)

The members of the Corporation then retired; and soon afterwards, Lord Reay drove by the Church Gate Station and along the Queen's-road to the summer residence at Malabar Point.

THE TROOPS.

A guard of honour consisting of 100 men of the East Yorkshire Regiment, with band, and under the command of Captain Conran, paraded at the bunder near the landing steps. As His Excellency passed along the enclosure to his carriage, the guard presented arms, and the band played the first part of the National Anthem. From the bunder the following were the troops that lined the Mayo-road, in front of the Secretariat and High Court, to the Church Gate Station and Queen's-road. One hundred and fifty of the Royal Artillery, under Major Wickham; 120 of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel Smyth; 270 of the Bombay Volunteers, commanded by Lieut Col. Bayley; 130 of the 21st Native Infantry, commanded by Colonel Beville; and 400 men of the 9th N. I. under Colonel Birch. The strength of the Bombay Volunteers was as follows :—3 field officers, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 23 sergeants, 2 buglers; 232 rank and file, making a total of 270.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lady Reay, accompanied by Dr. Irving, Colonel Lyttelton, Military Secretary, and Captain Boyle, aide-de-camp, escorted by a detachment of four mounted men of His Excellency's body-guard, arrived at Government House, Malabar Point, at 8-50 a.m. Her ladyship was received at the portico by Mrs. and Miss Peile, and conducted into the inner hall. At 9-15 a.m. His Excellency Lord Reay, accompanied by the Hon. J. B. Peile, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, and Captain Hamilton, aide-de-camp, and escorted by a detachment of the body-guard, preceding and following the carriage, arrived at Malabar Point, where a guard of honour, composed of 100 rank and file of the 9th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under command of Lieutenant Godfrey, was drawn up. On the arrival of His Excellency at the portico of Government House, the guard presented arms, and the band struck up the National Anthem. On alighting His Excellency was received by Mrs. and Miss Peile, and after a short conversation in the reception hall, the party separated.

PROCLAMATION.

The following *Government Gazette* extraordinary was issued yesterday :—

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 30th March, 1885.

Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Reay hath been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India to the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Reay has this day assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken his seat under the usual salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey His Excellency the said Lord Reay as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AND THE MAHOMEDANS.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent to, and the reply received from, His Excellency Sir James Fergusson on the eve of his departure from Bombay, by the Mahomedan Association Surat :—

The Mahomedan Association passed a resolution yesterday expressing its sincere regret at His Excellency's approaching departure, and hoped His Excellency will continue supporting the cause of the Mahomedans, and convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress the expression of the heartfelt loyalty and attachment of the Mahomedans of India to the British Crown.

The following was the reply :—

Dear Sir,—The Governor desires me to express his cordial appreciation of the kindly sentiments manifested in your telegram of yesterday, and to assure the Mahomedan Association that he will always continue to take a warm interest in the welfare and advancement of your co-religionists. His Excellency will not fail to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the dutiful expression of Mahomedan loyalty to the British Crown conveyed in your telegram.—I remain, etc.,

G. H. R. Hart,

our own frontiers. The task of the Russians would be at least as difficult as ours, and if they had overrun the whole of Afghanistan, they would have lost rather than gained in their power of invading India. This is all palpable enough, and is one of the first element of the situation. In the name of common sense, then, let us cease to talk as if the frontiers of India were immediately threatened. We all know that an ill-advised Indian military official circulated a paper some time ago calling attention to what Russia could do, and what England could not do, in Central Asia. Just in the same way have some ill-advised English military officials declared over and over again that we could not put an Army into the field equal in number to that used in the Crimean War, and that if we did the troops would neither stand fatigue nor hard fighting. Well, we have in Egypt and the Soudan at this moment a Force just about as large as that with which we invaded the Crimea, and some of the most severe critics of the Army have lately felt bound to acknowledge that nothing could be finer than the quality and strength of the men. To produce the Force now in Egypt no Reserves at all were called out, and at the inspection lately made it was shown that we could, if necessary, place two new Army Corps in the field, each of them larger than the Force in Egypt. So, when the Indian Quarter-master General tells us that Russia can, in from three to four months, place ninety-five thousand troops within the Afghan frontier, gradually placing her communications in a secure state, while England cannot, out of all our Anglo-Indian Army, find more than forty thousand to back the Afghans, we recognise the familiar note by which public opinion is expected to be terrified, when an increase of military force is being demanded by the authorities. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not satisfied with the strength of either the English or the Anglo-Indian Army. We are living in times when vast military and naval collisions seem likely to take place. The country is not sufficiently prepared for them—that we have said over and over again. But to admit this is not to admit that we are unable to hold our own in India against Russia, especially under present circumstances, when it is evident that England is being hailed as the champion of Hindostan against a new invasion of Asiatic hordes.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Press Association learns from an authoritative source that the Government has given certain discretionary powers to Sir P. Lumsden, to be exercised in the event of a dangerous forward movement of the Russians in Northern Afghanistan. Sir Peter is nearly six days distant from telegraphic communication with the English Foreign Office, and should the Russian outposts attack the Afghan at any of the latter's strongholds, action on the part of the British Commissioner would at once be taken. The nature of that action is not allowed to transpire, but it is stated that Sir Peter will send some of his officers into Herat to organise the Afghan troops there, while he himself will take up a position, not necessarily a warlike one, in the Robat Pass.

PERSIAN FEELING.

A Reuters telegram from Teheran says:—The Governor of the Province of Khorassan, who was appointed to that post last year, has recently been placing difficulties in the way of the Afghan Boundary Commission. Sir Peter Lumsden wrote to him last month to ask for aid in purchasing supplies of grain and transport to Zurabad. The Governor replied that he was unable to comply with the request, and excused himself on frivolous grounds. He has also interfered with some horsemen, who have been detailed by the Persian Government to escort couriers between the British camp and Meshed. Sir Peter Lumsden having complained strongly through the British Legation at Teheran of these proceedings, the Shah telegraphed peremptory orders to the Governor to render the aid requested of him. Public feeling in this city is in favour of Russia. The Teheran *Gazette* lately published some disparaging remarks upon England, which caused the British Legation to address remonstrances to the Persian Government. The *Gazette* subsequently made an apology.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The *Times* says that Russia may pause at the points to which she has already advanced, or may go to the extreme limit of her present pretensions. She may meet the incontestably just demand of the British Government that her troops should withdraw to the positions they occupied when the question of the disputed frontier was referred to the Mixed Commission with a cynical assertion of the doctrine *Beati possidentes*; but, if she does so, it will be at the peril of war with the Ameer, founded on a legitimate *casus belli*, which this country could not, consistently with our solemn pledges and our Imperial interests refuse to sustain. Of course, the preparations which are contemplated imply no intention on our part to take the initiative in breaking the peace of Asia or to encourage the Ameer to engage rashly in a contest with Russia. The Russian Government can at once remove the danger of a rupture by restoring matters on the Afghan frontier to the position in which they stood when the military authorities took upon themselves to set aside by acts of force the authority vested in the Mixed Commission with the consent of the two Empires. Our attitude is conditional upon the policy of Russia, but there must be no misapprehension as to the course to be taken by this country if our ally, the Ameer, should be subjected to injustice and spoliation. It is satisfactory to know that the leaders of the Opposition are made acquainted by the Government with the various steps in the negotiations with Russia, and that, in consequence, an agreement has been arrived at not to press for Parliamentary explanations which might be embarrassing to our diplomacy. Mr. Gladstone's declaration the other day that on this question there was no division of opinion in the country may be commended to the attention of Russia. Strong as is the national desire for peace, it is not so strong as the conviction that to yield to the aggression of Russia in Asia would be fat at not only to our dominion in India, but to the British Empire throughout the world. We are not so ill prepared for the assertion of our rights and the protection of our allies as it suits some of our Continental critics to make out; nor we may remind those who exercise a malevolent fancy in picturing India denuded of British troops and rising in wild revolt against her rulers, would if be necessary for us to concentrate, or possibly, to any great extent, directly, by a military movement from the Indian frontier to Herat. No doubt, the important demonstration of our military strength in North-Western India which will take place at the close of the month under the personal inspection of the Viceroy will have, as it is intended to have material as well as moral weight. No doubt also, we can, if needful, we shall advance beyond Quetta and the Pishin Valley, now held in strength by Anglo-Indian troops, to Candahar, and we may throw a garrison into Herat itself, should the Ameer stand in need of aid in that form. But until Russia threatens Afghanistan with much greater forces than she has yet accumulated in Central Asia, her progress can be effectually resisted and her power subjected to a severe strain by assisting the Ameer with subsidies, with munition of war, and with the services of English officers. Our military and naval strength, if Russia is bent upon a rupture, can be employed elsewhere. The Russian Empire has many vulnerable points, and if this country is forced into hostilities, it must not be imagined that they will be confined to the ground chosen in the remote regions of Central Asia by the military advisers of the Czar. Lord Dufferin may be trusted to do all that ought to be done on the side of India in preparing for a quarrel which is none of our making, but from which we have no intention of drawing back. The Government at home have become thoroughly alive to the danger of yielding to the pretensions of Russia, sprung upon us at a moment when this country, it was supposed, was crippled by difficulties elsewhere, and when our suspicions had been lulled to sleep by the most conciliatory assurances. A fatal precedent would be sanctioned if the agreement for the submission of the Afghan frontier dispute to the Anglo-Russian Commissioners were permitted to be used as a stalking-horse for the filching aggressions of filibustering Muscovite colonels, and then contemptuously set aside, in view of these "accomplished facts," by one of the parties to the cause. Ministers would be held to account by the nation if they failed, in these circumstances to make adequate provision and to adopt prompt measures for the vindication of our right and those of our ally. If, for example, Lord Dufferin consider it expedient that reinforcements should be sent out to India, his request will undoubtedly be complied with. But it is not certain that such a step would have any influence upon the situation in the neighbourhood of Herat, and, for reasons we have already glanced at it may be thought advisable to keep our disposable military force in hand at home. The immediate action of this country is dependent on the movements of Russia, though the Ameer on his part has it in his power to precipitate the issue.

The *Standard* says:—Abdurrahman has been fairly successful in uniting and extending his authority, and has been faithful to his engagements to us. Now is the time when we have to be loyal to our engagements to him. We have given him an assurance—as binding as if it had been embodied in a regular Treaty—that we will, on one condition, protect him from all unprovoked aggression. That condition he has complied with. He has managed his external relations in conformity with our counsels, so that if a Russian seizure of points on his frontier boded no positive danger to Herat, and through Herat, to India, it would still be our bounden duty and plain interest to assis the Prince to whom our solemn word is pledged. We are ready to assist him. If he cannot protect his own frontier, we must assist him with our Indian Army. Should the strain be too great for India, we must ungrudgingly employ the resources of the Empire. If we strike the aggressor with most effect at the points where his attack is delivered, we must strike him wherever he is most vulnerable—in Europe or in Asia, by sea and by land. That is the national policy to which Ministers declare on their responsibility they are now engaged in giving effect. That it will prevail in the end we are confident, if only it be as clearly apprehended by Russian statesmen as it is approved by the people of England. The writers at Moscow who ask what business we have at Herat, what right we have to be in Afghanistan, must, it seems, get their lesson in geography in very large letters.

The *Daily News* says.—The situation is one which it is impossible to contemplate without anxiety, though the course which Her Majesty's Ministers will take in respect to it admits neither of hesitation nor doubt. Without giving too easy credit to the exaggerated rumours which fill the air, we may still recognise the gravity of the crisis. Inflammable materials are very close together, and a spark may light the conflagration. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the Russian Government and the official classes of the Russian Empire are most anxious to avoid a collision, and that they are quite willing that Russia should honourably observe the engagements into which she has entered with this country. But the road to war is often paved with peaceful intentions. While diplomatists and statesmen are negotiating with the fullest desire to find a basis of agrument, the military officers may be rendering all agreement impossible. This is perhaps the chief danger of the present situation. The Russian commanders on the Asiatic steppes are much given to turn a blind eye, as Nelson once did to the telescope, when looking for signals of retreat from home. There is a sort of tradition of perpetual advance, a feeling that Russia never retreats, which encourages independent action, if not actual disobedience, in Generals on the frontier. There is, moreover, the danger that a large party in Russia itself may see in a war a possible escape from political and social embarrassments. It is the old temptation of statesmen to occupy a nation with foreign war to call off attention from domestic troubles. All these considerations must be passed in view when we are estimating the prospects of war or peace. The war party is always strong in a nation which, like Russia, is under a military Government, and that party has many things in its favour if it really desires to force on a struggle with this country for a road to the gates of India.

THE FINANCIAL WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA.

THE *Economist*, in an article on the financial weakness of Russia, shows that the recent condition of Russia has been one of chronic deficit. Even in time of peace she has been quite unable to pay her way, and that not because the Government have been wanting in their efforts to raise a revenue sufficient to cover the expenditure, but because the country has been unable to respond to the demands made upon it. In his report upon the Budget of 1883 the Finance Minister acknowledges that the attempt to swell the revenue by the augmentation of the Customs duties had proved a failure. The trade of the country was unable to bear the new burdens, and there was a marked falling-off in the exports of all articles upon which higher duties had been levied. Since then other new taxes have been imposed, but there is little reason to believe that they will do much to fill the Treasury, and it is at all events certain that it is beyond the power of the Government to wring out of the taxpayers any large amount in excess of what is now exacted.

Yet while the limit of taxation appears for the time being to have been almost if not altogether reached, there is no stoppage of the growth of the expenditure. In 1880 it was found, to 72,367,000*l*, while for the current year it is estimated at 74,559,000*l*, exclusive of the supplementary credits, which are an invariable supplement to Russian Budgets, and which amounted in 1882 to 3,000,000*l*. Russia is thus even now living upon credit, with the result that year by year her debt is growing bigger, and its burden becoming heavier.

Want of money never stopped a nation that was bent upon war from entering on it, and in an emergency, Russia can fall back upon the printing press, as she did during her conflict with Turkey, and manufacture millions of paper money. By doing so, however, she will only pave the way to future bankruptcy, and they must be very sanguine indeed who believe that if Russia became involved in a war with this country she would be able to keep up the interest payments of her foreign debt. She did so during the Crimean War, but that was not such a life and death struggle as would be provoked by a Russian advance towards India, nor did the burden of the Russian foreign debt then approach to anything like its present magnitude.

In marked contrast to the Russian impecuniosity is our financial strength. We speak of the probable deficit of next year as a large one, and so, measured in pounds sterling, it is. Measured, however, by our ability to meet it, it is a very small thing indeed. If it amounted, instead of to three quarters or nine millions, we could raise the money without making any appreciable effort, and then have still remaining an immense reserve of taxable power. ...is is not said with any idea of flaunting our money bags in the face of Europe. It is simply stated as a fact, which brings into all the more singular relief the comparative insensibility of Russian and the marked sensitiveness of British stocks to the threatenings of war. And the inference to be deduced from it is, that while Consols have responded naturally to the uncertainties of the political situation, Russian stocks are being artificially sustained by interested capitalists. This fictitious support, however, would soon crumble away if war appeared really imminent, and the Berlin Bourse, which has recently been bolstering up Russian credit, would then find itself in no pleasant position.

MR. C. MARVIN ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

ON March 6 Mr. Charles Marvin lectured before the Balloon Society at the Royal Aquarium on "Russia at the Gates of Herat," Sir H. Tyler, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Marvin said the Russians had occupied positions which, on the showing of their own official maps, were within the Afghan territory. The Russians did not want to send a commission to the frontier, as they would meet there men competent to deal with them. The Russian Secret and Mr. Stevens—but had sent M. Lessar, their chief expert, who should have been on the Afghan frontier to London, trusting he might get at the credible side of Gladstone. (Hisses, cries of "No, no," and cheers for Mr. Gladstone.) The lecturer persisting in his remarks on Mr. Gladstone, the confusion continued until the chairman requested that there might be no discussion at present. He then said M. Lessar was also attempting to excite a friendly feeling in the London press, and it was significant that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, formerly the mouthpiece of Mr. Novikoff, and now M. Lessar's "official" organ, quoting the case of a gentleman who had already been converted by M. Lessar, showed how successfully this intrigue was proceeding, and how, unless stopped, it would end in the growth of an influential pro-Russian party. The *Pall Mall Gazette* said Penjdeh was not in Afghanistan, but he had in his hand an official Russian map, given him by General Grodekoff at Geok Tepe, in which it was marked as being there, and it was the same in most of the maps published previous to last year. Sir George Campbell, M.P., said it was hardly right to call Herat the Key of India, as there were a great many keys. Up to a few years ago all the Russians in their Central Asian policy were in the right, but now he thought they were in the wrong. Taking advantage of our Egyptian difficulty they were trying to trick us instead of meeting the commission fairly, as they should do. They had not only sent M. Lessar to influence English opinion and the London press, but they had seized territory in dispute. He thought they had behaved ill, and he hoped there would be no hesitation in telling them so.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

A MATTER of considerable public importance (says a well-informed correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) will shortly have to be dealt with in connection with the Council of India. This Council consists of fifteen members, all of whom used to hold office for life. Some twelve years ago this condition was very properly altered, and all the councillors are now by law appointed for ten years, the Secretary of State having, however, the power of reappointment, and also of nominating three of the body to be life members, in addition to the older ones still remaining who hold their places permanently. It is only in the nature of things that these life appointments should have been at once filled up, and there now only remains for the other members the chance of being reappointed. The first case of a ten-year member completing his term occurred last year, and it is to Lord Kimberley's credit that he stood firm against the pressure exercised on behalf of that gentleman, and declined to extend his term, nominating in his place an Indian merchant of much more recent experience. During the next two more councillors will complete their term of ten years, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will again do his duty to India and the Public, and turn a deaf ear to the appeals which will be made to him. It may be a little unpleasant to have to tell an agreeable and amiable old gentleman who is your colleague that it is time for him to give way to a younger man; but there is no doubt that in standing firm the Secretary of State will have public opinion on his side, so far as there can be said to be any public opinion on such a matter as the internal working of the Government of India. What is wanted by the Secretary of State of his councillors is not prolonged experience of the way of doing business at the India Office, but recent experience of India, which is a very different thing, and is just the commodity in which the India Council is most deficient. The ages of the councillors vary from eighty years to sixty-five, save on or two comparative boys of fifty-five; and the Indian experience of the majority dates from forty to twenty years ago. For dealing with the questions that come from the India of the present day these ancient men are about as well fitted as would be the bones of old Jonathan Duncan and his contemporaries if dug up and set round the Council board. The two gentlemen who come to the top of the list this year are both on the wrong side of seventy, and left India many years ago; their reappointment to a body which already labours under an excess of senility would be a job wholly without justification.

AN AFGHAN COOK IN TROUBLE IN LONDON.

KHUDHA BUX, an Afghan cook, employed on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Peshawur, lying in the Royal Albert Docks, was charged at Bow-street with concealing 5lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco, single value and duty 1*l*. 14s. 2d. George Hamer, an officer of Customs, said that the previous day he went on board the Peshawur to rummage the ship. He went into the native cook-house, where he saw the prisoner and another man cooking. Defendant was asked if he had any tobacco, when he said "No, sir;" but witness proceeded to make a search, and he noticed that the rubbish of the cook-house had been swept under the prisoner's chest. Among this was found 2lb. of tobacco, and when the chest was opened 3lb. was found beneath some tins of fat, on top of which there was some clothing. Spoken to about the ownership the prisoner acknowledged the tobacco was his. Prisoner now said he was an Afghan, and this was his first visit to London. The tobacco found in his box he brought for his own consumption. Mr. Philips said that as this was the first visit of the prisoner to this court he would only be called on to pay 1*l*. 14s. 2d., single value and duty, the default being 14 days' imprisonment.

LORD REAY AND THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

AN address was forwarded by the Council of the East India Association to Lord Reay on the eve of his departure on March 11 to assume the Governorship of Bombay. In congratulating his lordship on his appointment the association drew attention to the great commercial interests of Bombay which result in considerable profit to this country, and urge "that it should equally be rendered advantageous to the producers and traders of Western India. To this end two main conditions are needed—namely, that communications shall be rendered as effective and cheap as possible, and that the water supply shall be stored and distributed so as to serve the wants of agriculture and protect the people against droughts." Attention is also drawn to the economic condition of the peasantry of Western India and to the promotion of the revival or introduction of indigenous mechanical arts, "so that the masses of the people may not, as now, be almost entirely dependent on agriculture and its attendant precarious labour." In conclusion, the address refers to the position and prospect of the numerous native States in Western India, and to the many signal instances they have given of their loyalty to the Crown and their willingness to accept the guidance of the Bombay Government.

THE ADVENTURES OF AN INDIAN SOLDIER.

AT the Birkenhead Police Court on March 10, an Arab, who gave his name Sheik John Ghinzo, applied to the magistrate for assistance. He said he had formerly served in the 13th Bengal Lancers, and had been servant to Captain Thompson of that regiment. He had accompanied his regiment through the Afghan compaign, was present at the taking of Ali Musjid, the securing of the Khyber Pass, the entry into Candahar, and the slaughter of Maiwand. He afterwards went with his regiment to Egypt, and took part in the engagements at Kassassin, Ismailia, Tel-el-Kebir, Zagazig, and was at the entry into Cairo. At the close of the Egyptian campaign his regiment returned to India; but he wished to visit England, and accordingly obtained a situation as servant to a gentleman who was returning to England from India. On his arrival Ghinzo went into the service of a farmer in the South of England. He did not like civil life, however, and now wished, if possible, to return to his regiment, as he understood it was one of those ordered to take part in the Soudan campaign. Being now destitute, he had not the means to enable him to go to London to lay his case before the War Office authorities. The magistrate ordered the applicant's railway fare to be paid out of the poor-box, and subsequently a policeman accompanied him to the railway station and saw him off by train to London.

THE DURHAM NULLITY SUIT.

SIR JAMES HANNEN gave his judgment on March 10 on Lord Durham's petition praying for a declaration of nullity of his marriage with the Countess of Durham, on the ground that Lady Durham (then Ethel Elizabeth Louisa Milner) was of unsound mind at the time of the marriage, which took place on the 28th of October, 1882.

His lordship said the question he had to determine was, whether the respondent, at the time of the marriage on the 28th October, 1882, was of sane mind so as to be able to enter into the contract of matrimony. Every case of that kind must be decided upon its own facts. It appeared to him that the contract of marriage was an engagement between a man and a woman to live together, and love one another as husband and wife, to the exclusion of all others. He agreed with the Solicitor-General that a mere comprehension of the meaning of the words of the promises exchanged was not sufficient. In considering the question before him he was bound to take into consideration that Lady Durham had now become manifestly insane. Dr. Playfair had seen the respondent on the 30th June, 1883, and came to the conclusion that her symptoms were not those of hysteria, but of unsound mind, but he added that he could not give an opinion as to its duration. When Dr. Blandford was consulted, he came to the conclusion that she was of unsound mind. There was, however, nothing in the evidence to warrant the opinion which Dr. Duncan formed, that she had been imbecile from her childhood and early womanhood. He thought it appeared from the letters of the respondent that she was a person of low intellectual powers. She had acquired some accomplishments, and took part in private theatricals. She seemed to have inspired feelings of affection amongst ladies of her own age, whose acquaintance she made after entering society in 1879. She was everywhere treated and received as an ordinary person, at any rate until her engagement. Her grandfather, the Archbishop of Armagh, looked upon her as the most sensible of his granddaughters. It was clear that she was not a lively and sanguine temperament, which impaired her powers of expression and impeded the flow of her ideas in the presence of those she did not know intimately. But it was equally clear that she was capable of forming a judgment on her own conduct. Shyness of the degree and kind which the respondent suffered existed in many persons of a much higher intellectual capacity than Pat of Lady Durham. Lord Durham was, no doubt, in the first place attracted by her beauty, and she was a person whom he desired to obtain as his wife. Her unfitness for conversation did not constitute imbecility or insanity. It appeared to him, therefore, impossible to connect with the process that she presented up to the time of her engagement any sign of want of sanity to those who had the best means of judging of her mental capacity, and she presented no interest in establishing it correctly. With regard to the burn at Cliffe, no evidence had been given to show insensibility to pain, but the incident had been relied on to show that the respondent had attempted self-destruction by setting her dress on fire. The respondent appeared to have gone upstairs on an errand for her sisters. She gave the alarm herself and on the arrival of the servants she had extinguished the flames. She at the time had dropped a candle she had carried, and set light to her dress. There was nothing to throw a doubt on that statement. The testimony given, therefore, entirely failed to support the theory that the respondent intentionally caused injury to herself. With regard to the exclamation, "Oh, it is too dreadful?" it was sought to prove that the respondent's state of mind was at the time disordered. Lord Durham could not at any time persuade the respondent to say to what she referred. The unfortunate lady cannot now give any explanation, and we are bound not to assume on mere conjecture that there could not have been a reasonable meaning in her words. The evidence satisfies me that the respondent's affection had been fixed upon a gentleman whom she knew before the petitioner. It was clear that that person was attracted, and that they understood one another's feelings; but he was not considered eligible by her relations. Believing, as he did, that the respondent's affections still remained with another man, he thought that she did Lord Durham a great wrong in becoming engaged to him, and that she was conscious of this. The words "awful" and "dreadful" might well have been used by the sensitive girl, whose conscience was not easy on the subject. It was further to be observed that it is not unusual at the present day for young men and women to apply such terms as "dreadful" and "awful" without any consideration of their fitness. It was further said that the respondent's coldness and reticence to Lord Durham after their engagement were unnatural. Lord Durham said that he was to some extent estranged by a statement made by Mr. Gerard that her sister's coldness to him arose from her love for him. It appeared to him that Mrs. Gerard was certainly to blame in stating to Mrs. Knollys (as she did in July, 1883) that her sister was in love with Lord Durham, and that Mrs. Gerard's device to bring about a match which she thought advantageous had assisted to wreck the happiness of two lives (suppressed applause). The conduct of Lady Durham after the engagement was evidence of want of affection; but while he found want of affection he found no want of sanity. He came to the conclusion that the respondent exhibited no symptom of insanity down to the time of the marriage. He regretted to be obliged to state his opinion that Lord Durham did not on the third night after the marriage show that tenderness and consideration which the condition of his bride demanded. His threat to leave her and tell her mother of what he considered to be her waywardness was calculated in the highest degree to agitate her and disturb her nervous temperament. After the marriage her health broke down, and medical men were called in. Sir W. Gill said he saw no evidence of insanity. After that they went to Cannes, and there a change in Lady Durham was noticed by her maid. The respondent's appearance, manner, and behaviour after the visit to Cannes were essentially different from what they were before she left England. It manifested itself in a perversion of the affections. She became cold, distant, and unkind to those whom she had formerly loved. Added to this, she was seen by Sir William Gill before she went to Cannes, and he observed no sign of insanity in her. He came, therefore, to the conclusion that the symptoms which the three medical men who had been called for the petitioner observed did not exist before respondent went to Cannes, and he drew the inference that the change in the mental condition from sound to unsound mind occurred at that place, and had not arisen at the time of the marriage. He therefore found that the petitioner's case was not established, and dismissed the petition with costs.

The Attorney-General, before his lordship left the bench, said there had been no evidence that the respondent ever actually received a proposal from Lord Burghurst.

The President said he had stated his views on that part of the case on the evidence before him.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 75 passengers.

THE B. and S. N. Co. steam-ship Chander, 1,304 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Moulmen in ballast.

THE steam-ship Inchgravia, 1,728 tons, Captain W Landers, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lilburn Tower, 1,891 tons, Captain Edward Brown, sailed yesterday, for Genoa and Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Aracada arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (29th inst.,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—4 gentlemen one Lady, and 41 deck, passengers.

THE steam-ship Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (28th Feb.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Garbett, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. Greenaway, one child, and ayah, Mrs. Hamer and 2 children, and Mrs. Dodds. The vessel is consigned to W. and A. Graham. and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—1st Class. For Bushire.—Dr. Ato Stapp.—For Bussorah—Haji Adnir two friends, and one servant deck—For B. Abass—Haji Allimekha, Nathoo and 2 servants. 2nd class—For Bussorah—Mrs. Allan and 2 servants. For Kurrachee Conductor Rogers and one servant and 62 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Rosetta (s).....	Brady	London, Mar. 4.
	Victoria (s).....	Russell.....	Liverpool, Feb. 28.
	Bhownuggur (s)..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar29

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Persian Gulf.
	Lilburn Tower (s).	Brown	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Inchgravia (s)	Sanders	Marseilles.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Steamers Iran, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur; and Shahzada, Budd, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—Steamers Serapis, for Hull; Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur; Empress, for Marseilles; Victoria, for Liverpool via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
24	Kilwa (s).....	England	Rangoon, Mar. 21.
	Otway Tower (s)...	Purse	Newport, Feb. 14.
25	Orion (s)	Mohorvich..	Trieste, Feb. 15.
26	Assyria (s)	Hart	Bombay, Mar. 5.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Steamer Cloncurry. Barque Frederic Suzanni.
March 26.—Barque President Mabire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
26	Taif (s).....	.....	Mauritius.
27	M. Meanatch (s)..	.....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
26	Manora (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Chindwara (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
27	Laurel	.....	Akyab.
	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)..	.....	London.
	M. Meanatchy (s).	.....	Singapore.
	Tait (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—3 cases stationery, Hassenaly Abdoolaly.
Kangra s—9 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
China s—50 cases blue colours, T Chanabhoy; 20 drums liquor amoria, H Ruttonjee and Co; 6 packages glassware, R Pudumsee; 2 cases glassware, B Sazba and Co; 13 packages glassware, S Abdoolaly.
Verona s—7 cases sherry, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Carthage s—15 cases oilmanstore, E Samsoodin; 6 packages glassware, King, King and Co.
Thames s—4 cases sherry, Bodger Warburton and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 cases printed books, W and A Graham and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Simoon s—25 cases School slates, T Abdoolally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—40 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Clan Forbes s—46 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Clan Macgregor s—48 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

California s—200 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 248 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 cwts wheat, S Poonja.
City of Carthage s—300 bales cotton, Gladdo Bythell and Co; 250 bales cotton and 8,135 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 61 bales wool, N Herkissondass; 400 bales wool, N Khutton; 330 cwts wool, Messrs Moojee Gocouldass; 83 bales rags, G Rungoomull; 600 cwts bones, G Felly and Co.
Clan Drummond s—500 bales cotton, Messrs Wallace and Co; 3 bales wool, Baboobhoy Bogo.
Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, D Cullianjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschceck and Co; 500 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Messrs Polly and Co; 800 cwts wheat, S Poonja; 566 cwts wheat, N Nensee; 1,000 bales wool, E Sales and gunny bags, and 100 bales cotton, Bonn, Ashley and Co; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—6,300 cwts hides, Owen and Okell; 430 cwts skins, Cassum Essaji; 160 cwts sheep and goat skins, M Abdoola.
Clan Sinclair s—3,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8 bales woollen carpets, M Balkisondass; 322½ cwts skins, G Rassool Abdool Cadir.
China s—100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 34 cwts wheat, Rich Le Mare and Co; 1598 cwts oilbannum, M Allana; 203 cwts oilbannum, R Dattoo; 1854 cwts gum, C Rustomjee; 13 cwts fishmaws, G Poerbhoy and Co; 30 cwts fishmaws, D Hassen; 100 bales cotton and 50 bales hides, V Poonja; 20 bales hides, J Mamed; 5 bales hides, B Allybhoy; 25 bales hides, H Allarakhia; 31 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 100 bales skins, S Hasanjally; 525 cwts skins, E Guanjee; 110 cwts gum, S Velly; 165 cwts oilbannum, P Dossabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Darwin s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet; 195 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 80 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.
Electra s—110 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Darwin s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co's 1,700 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinning and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Electra s—400 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Winchester s—200 cwt horns, George Lockhart and Co 2,001 cwts poppy seeds A Blaschceck and Co; 10,005 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Delhi s—1,371 cwts linseed, Messrs Wallace and Co.
Scots Grey s—77 cwts blood stone, Moti Booder; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bedford s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Atnacraig s—2,056½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Serapis s—2,031 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,950 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschceck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Europa s—50 bales hamp, Punnett and Co. 750 cwts ground-nut, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 1,969½ cwts gingelly seed, Messrs. Wallace and Co.; 2,601 cwts linseed, Killick, Kinglys (as she did in July, 1883) and her sister was in love with Lord Durham, and that Mrs. Gerard's device to bring about a match which she thought advantageous had assisted to wreck the happiness of two lives (suppressed applause). The conduct of Lady Durham after the engagement was evidence of want of affection; but while he found want of affection he found no want of sanity. He came to the conclusion that the respondent exhibited no symptom of insanity down to the time of the marriage. He regretted to be obliged to state his opinion that Lord Durham did not on the third night after the marriage show that tenderness and consideration which the condition of his bride demanded. His threat to leave her and tell her mother of what he considered to be her waywardness was calculated in the highest degree to agitate her and disturb her nervous temperament. After the marriage her health broke down, and medical men were called in. Sir W. Gill said he saw no evidence of insanity. After that they went to Cannes, and there a change in Lady Durham was noticed by her maid. The respondent's appearance, manner, and behaviour after the visit to Cannes were essentially different from what they were before she left England. It manifested itself in a perversion of the affections. She became cold, distant, and unkind to those whom she had formerly loved. Added to this, she was seen by Sir William Gill before she went to Cannes, and he observed no sign of insanity in her. He came, therefore, to the conclusion that the symptoms which the three medical men who had been called for the petitioner observed did not exist before respondent went to Cannes, and he drew the inference that the change in the mental condition from sound to unsound mind occurred at that place, and had not arisen at the time of the marriage. He therefore found that the petitioner's case was not established, and dismissed the petition with costs.

The Attorney-General, before his lordship left the bench, said there had been no evidence that the respondent ever actually received a proposal from Lord Burghurst.

The President said he had stated his views on that part of the case on the evidence before him.

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37 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...
37 0	40	Crême de Noyeau	38 8	41 8
38 0	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	38 8	...
26 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
19 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	...
7 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	...
...	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	...
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	...	Quinine Wine (Bishop's	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime Juice Cordial	13 8	...
		BEER AND CIDER.		
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
6 4	4 4	German Pale Ale	6 8	4 8
7 0	...	Champagne Cider	7 8	...

CASH. Per Gallon. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Gal. without Jar. Rs. a.
	COGNAC IN JARS.	
15 0	Cognac *	15 8
13 0	,, **	13 8
11 4	,, ***	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12
	WHISKY IN JARS.	
8 12	Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality	9 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

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Do. do. do. ... ... 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. ... ... 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

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4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Hhd Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.		4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0	Manzanilla	40 0	123 0	236 0	463 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.		Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
216 0	St. Estephe	231 0
172 0	Petit Medoc	180 0

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JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
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MANUFACTURED BY

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